Associated Press

Candidates' representatives registering in Seoul to campaign in the South Korean Presidential election Dec. 16. They are, from the right, Lee Choong Jae of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Chung Suk Mo of the Democratic Justice Party and Kim Dong Young of the Reunification Democratic Party.

Chun Says Violence Threatens Election

By CLYDE HABERMAN
Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea, Nov. 16 — President Chun Doo Hwan, formally announcing that South Korea's presidential election would be held Dec. 16, warned today that repeated incidents of campaign violence had created a "serious threat to a fair election and a frontal challenge to development of genuine democracy."

Mr. Chun blamed radicals and, obliquely, opposition politicians, for the violence. Some of those politicians, in turn, have accused the Government of fomenting disruptions.

"These anti-democratic elements must be thoroughly punished through concerted action by the people who are determined to safeguard the liberal democratic system," Mr. Chun said.

It was not clear whether the South Korean leader's remarks were intended as a simple expression of concern, or represented a veiled admonition that he might intervene in the campaign, perhaps even to call it off in the most extreme circumstance.

Mr. Chun halted a similar campaign in 1980, when he headed a group of army generals in a coup that later installed him as President. At that time, he justified his action by saying that the country was being plunged into social confusion, and he then arrested or banned hundreds of political figures, professors and journalists.

Violent Protests Forced Change

Even before the start of the present campaign, he made clear that he had no affection for the sort of direct election that is about to be held. He agreed to it only because he had no other choice after violent protests swept across South Korea last June.

Whoever wins next month is to take over as President in late February.

"Only smooth implementation of the election can guarantee that the Government will be transferred peacefully," Mr. Chun said.

The National Police announced today that 120,000 officers had been put on special alert — in effect the entire nationwide force. From now on, the police said, extra guards will be assigned to candidates and to rally sites.

South Koreans of all political stripes have become worried in the last few days that further disorders could jeopardize the election, the first genuine presidential balloting in 16 years.

Increasingly, candidates are coming under physical attack whenever they venture into areas that are their opponents' political bastions. In part, this reflects personal animosities. More important, though, are underlying regional hatreds, most conspicuously between the relatively poor southwest, around Kwangju, and the industrially strong southeast, based in Pusan.

Protests at Weekend Rallies

Old passions flared anew over the weekend at rallies held by the rival opposition leaders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung.

Kim Young Sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, was basically run out of town Saturday as protesters hurled rocks and eggs as he began to address a rally in Kwangju, a Kim Dae Jung stronghold.

The next day, he publicly blamed unnamed "impure forces" working with the Government and its Democratic Justice Party. But some of his followers strongly suspected that Kim Dae Jung supporters were behind it.

Kim Dae Jung, who recently formed the Party for Peace and Democracy to press his candidacy, ran into trouble of his own on Sunday while campaigning in Taegu, a center of pro-Government sentiment but also an area where Kim Young Sam enjoys some support. Once again, stones and eggs were hurled.

The ruling party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, has also had rocks, eggs and even gasoline bombs thrown at him.

Mr. Chun's comments today added new uncertainty to the campaign. But in the opinion of many analysts, it would be extremely difficult for the Government to call off the election. A cancellation would carry the risk of violent protests and perhaps military intervention, which would jeopardize the holding of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

After the formal opening of the campaign today, seven people registered — Mr. Roh, Kim Young Sam, Kim Dae Jung, former Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil and three minor candidates, including the first woman to run for president, Hong Sook Ja.

Mitterrand Knew of Iran Arms Sales

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Nov. 16 — President François Mitterrand acknowledged tonight that he had been informed of a French company's illegal arms sales to Iran in 1984 and tried to have them stopped.

Breaking his silence on a case that has dominated French news coverage for two weeks, Mr. Mitterrand said he had asked his Defense Minister to end the sales and asserted that he himself could not be faulted because the sales had continued without his knowledge.

"If the monitoring authorities don't tell me anything, then I am allowed to think that there is no wrongdoing," Mr. Mitterrand said during a 90-minute radio interview.

Conservative politicians and newspapers have severely criticized Mr. Mitterrand for not doing more to end the shipments of nearly 500,000 artillery shells by a French arms maker from 1983 to 1986 in violation of a French embargo. The arms maker, the Luchaire company, has said Defense Ministry officials helped conceal the sales, which entailed falsified documents that asserted the arms were going to countries other than Iran.

Shipments Continued

Mr. Mitterrand's critics repeatedly pointed out that the shipments had continued for almost two years after Adm. Pierre Lacoste, then director of the foreign intelligence service, had informed the President of the shipments.

Mr. Mitterrand said that he had told Admiral Lacoste to raise the subject with Defense Minister Charles Hernu, and that he had brought it up himself with Mr. Hernu.

Mr. Hernu resigned in 1985 after it was disclosed that French agents sank a ship belonging to the Greenpeace environmentalist group in New Zealand as it prepared to protest French nuclear tests.

The Defense Minister, Mr. Mitterrand said, "knew of my desire not to sell arms to Iran." Indeed, he said several times that his administration imposed a ban on arms sales to Iran shortly after coming to power in 1981.

Two officials 'assured me that it had stopped.'

"Since the Prime Minister and the Defense Minister assured me that it had stopped, I took their word," he said. "I am not responsible for carrying out the verifications myself. That is not my role."

Mr. Mitterrand has generally remained aloof from a series of political scandals here in recent months. But many political analysts said the charges that he knew of the arms sales and that sales commissions had gone into Socialist Party coffers threatened to seriously tarnish his image.

The accusations seems to be a by-product of the uneasy power-sharing arrangement between the Socialist President and the conservative Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, who took office in March 1986. The two are expected to face off in the presidential election next April.

The arms sales, which first surfaced in early 1986, were raised again two weeks ago when two conservative news magazines leaked parts of a confidential Defense Ministry report. The entire report was later published by Le Figaro, a rightist newspaper. The report criticized the President and implied that the Socialists might have financially benefited from the sales.

Denies Party Profited

Mr. Mitterrand asserted that his party did not receive any money from the sales, saying, "I am ready to put my hand in the fire on that." He added that the way the report became public and was exploited constituted "an immense moral swindle."

At one point, he took the offensive by asserting that France needed a law to regulate campaign financing.

A few minutes after Mr. Mitterrand spoke, Franck Borotra, assistant secretary general and spokesman for Mr. Chirac's political party, Rally for the Republic, said the President sought to shun the affair through "cleverness."

"One still doesn't know who was responsible," Mr. Borotra said.

Of Mr. Mitterrand's campaign financing proposals, Mr. Borotra said, "the Socialist Party must be in difficulty if the president is interested in that subject."

Mr. Hernu said Mr. Mitterrand's remarks were "very open and very truthful."

Associated Press

President François Mitterrand during a radio interview in Paris.

Correction

A chart in SportsMonday this week showing the College Top 20 in football listed Oklahoma State incorrectly. The university beat Kansas by 49-17 and now has a record of 8-2-0.

Careers:
Wednesday in Business Day

Islamic Sect Leader Charges Pakistanis Persecute Group

The spiritual leader of the Ahmadi Moslem sect, on a visit to the United States, has blamed the Government of Pakistan and some Moslem clergymen there for what he calls "the continuing legalized persecution" of Ahmadis in Pakistan, where the sect is centered.

The leader, Mirza Tahir Ahmad, who goes by the title of Hazrat or Caliph, left Pakistan in 1984, after the Government of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq issued a ruling making it a crime for the Ahmadis to call themselves Moslems or profess their faith publicly.

A Pakistani Embassy spokesman in Washington, Javed Akhtar, denied that his Government was waging a campaign against Ahmadis. "There is no persecution at all," he said.

The 59-year-old Hazrat Ahmad said the ordinance enacted in 1984 was still depriving Ahmadis of their fundamental rights. He said their situation had worsened with a recent ruling that Ahmadis could face the death penalty if they quoted from the Koran.

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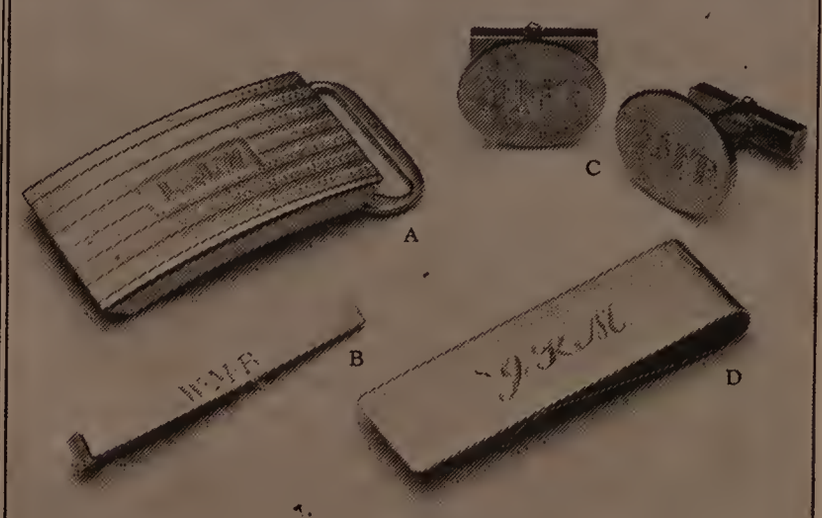

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Tokyo Journal

Japan's 20,000 Unwelcome 'Guests'

By CLYDE HABERMAN
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Nov. 16 — Behind an unvarnished message that Japan is for Japanese, the Government is trying hard to shut the door on unskilled laborers who have flocked here from other Asian countries to find work.

The door will not stay closed, though.

Having fled grim job prospects back home, and lured by high Japanese wages, a fast-growing number of men and women from Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent are living and working in Japan unlawfully.

Their numbers are not large compared with those of illegal aliens in the United States or "guest workers" in Western Europe. Government officials estimate that there are 20,000 illegal immigrants here, barely noticeable in a population of 121 million.

But on a percentage basis the increases in the last few years have been substantial, and that worries many Japanese, for it touches a xenophobic nerve that is rarely far from the surface in this essentially homogenous society. The concern is fanned whenever there is startling news, such as a recent police report that crimes by foreigners rose sixfold over the last decade — twice the growth rate for the foreign population.

The Lesson of Europe

Illegal aliens have been rounded up in periodic sweeps of workplaces and houses, such as one a few months ago that led to the expulsion of 1,316 Filipinos, Pakistanis, Bengalis, Thais and others. More commonly, the immigrants surrender voluntarily to the authorities, and are then deported.

The crackdown on Asian immigrants comes at a time when Japan is relaxing standards to make it easier for foreigners with special talents to work here, mostly to the benefit of American and European bankers and lawyers. "But we don't think that that sort of campaign requires us to let in unskilled workers," said Yasuji Ishigaki, a senior official in the Justice Ministry's Immigration Bureau.

> 'We learned lessons from the European experience.'

"We don't like to see our social conditions — our working-class conditions — filled with particular foreigners as we see in some European countries," Mr. Ishigaki said. "We learned lessons from the European experience."

For the illegal immigrants — known here as Japayuki-san, or Japan-bound people — life can be rough. They fill jobs that Japanese tend to consider unsavory or dangerous, in construction gangs, shipyards, kitchens and brothels. They are often forced into crowded, substandard living quarters. But for many of them, the work and personal surroundings are irrelevant. All they want is to elude capture long enough to build substantial savings in a well-developed underground job market.

A large majority are young women, mostly Filipinos recruited by Japanese gangsters to work as bar hostesses and prostitutes. Although a common stereotype here is that these women come as predators, some bearing AIDS, people familiar with Japan's underworld say that, in fact, they tend to be badly exploited and often beaten by thuggish operators of the sex and entertainment industries.

An expanding number of Japayuki-san, however, are men. They are people like Danilo, a Filipino who sat one recent morning in the corridor of Tokyo's main immigration office, waiting to be questioned by inspectors before expulsion.

Enters on a Tourist Visa

Danilo — his family name was his own affair, he said — had come to Japan on a 15-day tourist visa, but stayed for five months, working on a construction site in Yokohama. He lived in a tiny room, he said, paying the equivalent of $9 a day in rent from his $37 in daily wages.

A Japanese laborer could expect to earn appreciably more. But Danilo, who sent most of his earnings to his family in Manila, figured that the pay was at least 10 times what he would have made in the Philippines. "It was hard, but I did O.K.," he said.

When he decided it was time to leave, he turned himself in, as scores of illegal aliens do every week. He knew that after a brief period of questioning and detention he would be put on a bus, taken to the airport and sent on his way.

Immigration officials say the number of Japayuki-san who surrendered or were caught has risen markedly this year. Most had entered the country with valid visas as tourists, entertainers, students or businessmen. But then, once in Japan, they became illegal aliens by overstaying or working in unauthorized jobs.

Why did they choose such a high-priced country? According to officials, it is because Tokyo is a relatively short plane ride away, because well-paying jobs in the Middle East have dried up for East Asians and, most of all, because the strong yen makes salaries seem huge when converted into other currencies.

In the first six months of this year, foreigners accused of various immigration law violations totaled 7,211, a 66 percent increase from the same period in 1986.

Fillpinos the Biggest Group

Of the 1987 first-half total, 5,802 were charged specifically with working illegally, more than three-fourths of them women who were bar hostesses. But the number of men had doubled from the year before, to 1,917.

Over all, Filipinos accounted for 76 percent, about the same as in years past. Year-to-year increases were far more dramatic in the case of other Asians — 14-fold for Pakistanis, 12-fold for Bengalis.

A few Japanese say it is time that their prosperous country started accommodating a few needy outsiders. Several Christian and feminist groups have taken Japayuki-san under their wing, especially women mistreated by yakuza, Japan's organized criminals. Now and again, a businessman argues publicly that Japan needs imported labor to remain competitive against low-wage nations and to fill jobs that Japanese will not touch.

But these voices are whispers in a din of tongue-clucking newspaper editorials and get-tough official statements.

At Japanese embassies, prospective migrants are getting the cold shoulder more and more. In the Philippines, the rejection rate among visa applicants is now 40 percent. One young Filipino said that to get a tourist visa he had to produce a bank statement showing that he could afford to spend at least $70 a day in Japan.

And nothing is likely to change soon. What foreigners — legal or otherwise — must remember, officals say, is that they are guests in Japan. They are all expected to leave, sooner or later.

Yomiuri Shimbun

Japanese immigration officials accompanying illegal aliens who were being taken to airport for expulsion.

IRAN SPEEDBOATS ATTACK 4 TANKERS

Raids Are Seen as Retaliation for Assaults by the Iraqis

MANAMA, Bahrain, Nov. 16 (AP) — Shipping officials said today that Iranian speedboats had attacked an American-owned supertanker and three other ships in the southern Persian Gulf in response to Iraqi air raids last week on Iran's shuttle tankers.

Three of the raids occurred today, the most in one day since revolutionary guards in speedboats shot at five ships Sept. 2. The fourth attack was said to have occurred early Sunday. Shipping executives in the gulf had predicted Iranian attacks on neutral shipping in reprisal for a week of Iraqi air raids that included claims of 15 attacks.

The Iraqi Air Force regularly hits tankers Iran uses to shuttle crude oil from its exposed main terminal at Kharg Island in the northern gulf to makeshift terminals in safer waters.

Communiqués from Iran said its anti-aircraft shot down three Iraqi planes Sunday. Iraq acknowledged the loss of one aircraft.

10 Killed by Artillery

A communiqué from Iraq said 10 civilians were killed and 32 were wounded in Iranian shelling of Basra, in southern Iraq, and in towns near the central and northern fronts.

In the attacks on shipping today, two Iranian speedboats struck a supertanker owned by one of the four United States companies that are partners in the Arabian-American Oil Company, the first such attack since the so-called tanker war began in 1984, shipping officials said. The ship, the 250,000-ton Esso Freeport, is owned by Exxon.

Other ships attacked today included the 36,512-ton Liberian-flag tanker Lucy, managed by Maritime Overseas Corporation of New York, and the 85,123-ton Filikon L, owned by the Piraeus-based Ceres Hellenic Shipping Enterprises and sailing under the Greek flag. The Lucy was attacked early Sunday. The fourth ship hit was not identified.

Reuters

A sailor aboard the Esso Freeport looking down at a dent caused by a rocket-propelled grenade that was fired at the 250,000-ton tanker during an attack by Iranian speedboats yesterday in the Persian Gulf.

Stark Skipper Blames Radar

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The former commanding officer of the United States frigate Stark, which was hit by Exocet missiles fired by an Iraqi jet in the Persian Gulf last May, says failure of the ship's radar to detect the attack, not poor crew performance, was to blame for failure to defend the ship.

Capt. Glenn R. Brindel, who commanded the Stark at the time of the attack, in which 37 seamen were killed, also challenged the accuracy of the Navy board of investgation that found him and two other officers derelict in the performance of their duties.

Captain Brindel made his claim in a letter to The Navy Times published today. The newspaper has no official ties with the Navy.

Navy and Defense Department spokesmen said they had no comment on Captain Brindel's assertions.

Eban Welcomes New Arab Posture

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 — Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, says Israel is failing to understand, or take advantage of, a revolutionary change in the Arab world.

In an interview today, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Anwar el-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Mr. Eban asserted that it was a "tragedy" that at a time when the Arab world appears increasingly willing to come to terms with Israel, a deadlocked national unity Government is keeping the country from recognizing or exploiting the opportunity.

"We have gotten so used to the idea that the Arabs were immobilized and frozen in their antipathy to Israel that when they do finally change we do not know how to take 'yes' for an answer," said Mr. Eban, a member of the Labor Party and chairman of the Parliament's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Eban pointed to the Arab League summit meeting last week in Amman as the best indication yet that the Arabs "may be on their way to changing their struggle with Israel from one about legitimacy to a pragmatic argument about interests and territory." The meeting, he said, cleared the way for a restoration of relations between Arab countries and an Egyptian Government that has diplomatic relations with Israel and approved the idea of an international Middle East peace conference.

> Neighbors are viewed as more pragmatic now.

The Arab summit meeting resolutions were also important symbolically, said Mr. Eban, because they referred to the "Arab-Israel" conflict, using the sovereign term for Israel and not the old language of "Zionist entity." They also placed the threat from Israel as secondary to that from Iran.

"All of this does not mean the Arab-Israel conflict will be easy to solve, but it does mean that there is an opportunity," Mr. Eban added. "We should look at Sadat's visit to Israel a decade ago as the beginning of something and the Amman summit meeting as the continuation of it."

Israells Misread Arabs

As examples of an Israeli failure to read changes in the Arab world, he cited Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rejection of an international peace conference, and the insistence of other ministers that Israel should support Iran in the gulf war because the Khomeini revolution is only "temporary."

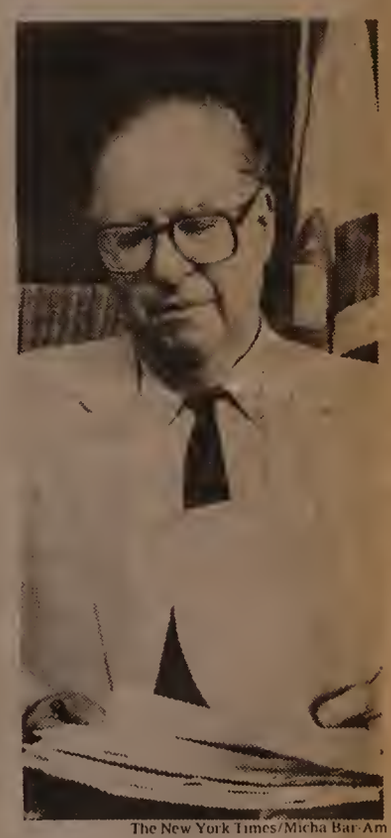
"The notion that Khomeini is a passing episode is nonesense," Mr. Eban said. "Those who have studied the history of Iran would be more inclined to believe that it was the Shah's regime which was the passing episode."

Mr. Eban argued that Israel's support for the Maronite Christians in Lebanon, its decision to sell arms to the so-called pro-Western "moderates" in Iran and its ability to ignore the meaning of the Amman Arab summit meeting, which most Israeli officials did, are all rooted in the same outlook.

Israel, he explained, has historically lived in a very isolated state from its immediate neighbors. He said it made Israelis very vulnerable to offers from anyone in this hostile neighborhood who "winked" at them, such as the Maronites or the so-called moderates in Iran. He said that when the Iranians or Maronites approached Israeli officials and said that with a little Israeli help they could reverse the tide of history in their respective countries, and make them more pro-Israeli, normally savvy and sober Israelis bought it.

The isolation, he continued, has also prompted Israel to look for friends outside its immediate neighborhood to the non-Arab and sometimes non-Moslem nations on the periphery of the Middle East, such as Iran, Ethiopia and Turkey.

"The result was an Israeli tendency to say that in any confrontation between an Arab and a non-Arab, we must support the non-Arab," Mr. Eban said.



The New York Times/Micha Bar-Am

Abba Eban

Saudi Arabia Resumes Full Ties With Egypt

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia announced today that it had resumed full diplomatic relations with Egypt, becoming the seventh Arab country to do so in the last six days.

The Saudi press agency said the announcement followed the weekly Cabinet meeting presided over by King Fahd. Saudi Arabia said it took the action to bolster Arab solidarity.

The move followed a decision by the Arab League last week to let individual countries decide on their own relations with Egypt. Most Arab countries broke ties after Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Bahrain also resumed its ties with Egypt today. Countries that had already done so were Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Morocco and Iraq. Diplomats said Qatar would follow suit after its weekly Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

Anna Quindlen's

Life in the 30's

Not an age.

Not an era.

But a state of mind.

The New York Times

Wednesday's in The Living Section

Food Shortage Cited in 15 African Countries

By SHEILA RULE
Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 16 — The World Food Program warned today that 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa — a region suffering from widespread drought, crop failure and civil strife — need large shipments of food immediately.

The Rome-based agency, part of the United Nations, said in a statement that the food situation had deteriorated rapidly and that Ethiopia was affected the worst. It said that a survey of food requirements for 1988 showed that the countries most in need required an estimated 2.7 million tons of food.

Six countries — Ethiopia, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola, Somalia and the Sudan — will need a total of 2.3 million tons of assistance, the agency said. Other countries in which there are emergencies are Botswana, Chad, Niger, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Forecasts 'Obsolete'

The agency warned that its resources "have been dwindling at an alarming pace," and said that more than 1.2 million tons of cereal needed by drought victims and displaced people had not yet been covered by pledges from countries and groups.

An additional 115,500 tons of food are still needed to feed refugees in seven countries, the agency said.

"In fact, the food situation has deteriorated so rapidly and unexpectedly that W.F.P. forecasts from only a few months ago are already obsolete," said the statement, which called on donors to increase pledges.

"The program had planned on a reduced shipping volume in 1987, but shipments have already exceeded by more than 100,000 tons the total for all of 1986," the statement went on.

Ethiopia, again crippled by widespread drought and on the brink of famine, faces "the worst disaster," the agency said. The Ethiopian Government said last week that the country would need more than a million tons of food next year for 5.2 million needy people. Only 358,000 tons have been pledged, the food agency said.

Relief officials in Ethiopia have warned that the famine situation could rival that of three years ago, in which hundreds of thousands died. They say that a lack of transportation in the north could keep food from getting there.

The agency said that transport capacity and storage sites had to be improved "as soon as possible."

Kenya Shuts Campus After Battles With Students

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 16 — The Kenyan Government today closed the University of Nairobi, the country's main university campus, after two days of battles between security forces and students demonstrating over the arrest of their leaders.

The Government also banned the main students' organization.

The pro-Western Government's swift reaction to the unrest is viewed by Kenyans and foreigners as evidence that the authorities are uneasy about the possible influence on the students of a clandestine organization seeking to overthrow the Government. The reaction also demonstrated the anxiety the Government of this East African country still feels five years after an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Daniel arap Moi.

Security forces today surrounded the campus, stormed dormitories and beat students, according to some accounts. They later withdrew from the campus.

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The New York Times/Paul Hosefros

In the Speaker's dining room in the Capitol yesterday, Speaker of the House Jim Wright read a White House statement criticizing his involvement in the Central American peace negotiations.

Reagan-Wright Dispute: Words Grow Bitter Over a Latin Accord

Continued From Page 1

negotiated settlement. They want a military solution."

Today's meeting was requested by Mr. Wright after press reports during the weekend quoted Administration officials as being highly critical of his diplomatic efforts. But the White House was equally eager for a meeting, and that concern was dramatized by the surrounding cast that joined the President, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Vice President Bush and Frank C. Carlucci, the President's nominee for Secretary of Defense.

In his statement, Mr. Fitzwater said: "The President pointed out to the Speaker the confusion that arises and the misleading impressions that can be left if members of Congress, without coordination with the executive branch, involve themselves in complex negotiations with foreign heads of government."

A senior White House official explained that the Administration had a "clearly stated position of not serving as an intermediary" between the Nicaraguan Government and the rebels, known as contras. President Ortega has repeatedly asked the Reagan Administration to take such a mediating role, but the Administration has insisted that any negotiations must take place directly between the Sandinistas and the contras.

Accordingly, the official said, Mr. Wright's meeting with Mr. Ortega and Cardinal Obando "at least had the appearance of changing that policy."

Another senior official said that Mr. Wright was aiding the Sandinistas' public-relations campaign aimed at convincing Congress that the Nicaraguan Government is sincerely pursuing a negotiated settlement. The aim of the campaign, the official said, was to undermine any further Administration requests for aid to the contras.

Mr. Wright insisted that he attended the meetings last week only because he was invited, and that the Administration "did not try to dissuade" him from going.

His role, he added, was that of friend and adviser, not mediator. "I'm not trying to be Secretary of State," he said. "I don't aspire to that role."

Congressional analysts say the reaction to his efforts seems to be breaking down along familiar lines.

"Those who like the contras don't like what the Speaker is doing," said a senior Democratic aide. "But from those who are against the contras, I haven't heard much criticism."

Another aide added that by nurturing peace talks, Mr. Wright had helped kill the Administration's hopes for additional aid to the contras. The Speaker agreed, saying that it was "probably unlikely" that any such request would pass Congress in the near future.

The dispute between the Speaker and the President is far more than a personality clash, and reveals a basic disagreement between the executive and legislative branches over control of foreign policy.

While the Administration has portrayed the Speaker as a troublesome meddler, Mr. Wright sought to justify his efforts by saying that Congress should not "be subservient and subordinate to the Administrative branch on these issues."

The Speaker said that the Administration takes a condescending attitude toward Central American leaders. He said, "My instincts are probably more egalitarian than some in the White House."

With his broad experience in the region, the Speaker sees himself as more knowledgeable about Central America than many Administration officials. He is also more willing than many officials to believe that the Sandinistas might be sincere in wanting a negotiated settlement, and as a result, the Speaker feels he must defend the peace process against the Administration's attempts to derail it.

When Mr. Wright was asked whether he and the Administration agreed on Central American policy and his role in the region, the Speaker replied: "No, and I don't think we ever will."

Official Denies Pressure Led to Contra Case Delay

The prosecutor says he wanted to check allegations against a senator.

By JON NORDHEIMER
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Nov. 16 — A Federal prosecutor acknowledged today that he briefly held up an investigation last year into arms smuggling to the Nicaraguan rebels but said he did so only because the case had become clouded by unfounded allegations against a United States Senator.

The prosecutor, United States Attorney Leon Kellner, angrily denied, as he has before, that he had stalled the investigation because of pressure from Attorney General Edwin Meese III or others in the Reagan Administration.

According to a report today in The Miami Herald, one of Mr. Kellner's assistant prosecutors, Jeffrey D. Feldman, told Congressional investigators early this year that he had been told by Mr. Kellner to go slow on the investigation.

Mr. Feldman, 29 years old, reiterated that account in an interview today, adding that he was initially confused by Mr. Kellner's instruction in August last year that he quoted as: "I want you to sit on the case until I get back from Washington because politics are involved."

A Factor 'For Me'

He said that when he replied that he did not believe politics should be a factor in a criminal investigation, Mr. Kellner responded: "They're not a factor for you but they are for me."

Mr. Kellner, 41 years old, said today that he had sought a delay in the case only because he had received allegations that Senator John F. Kerry, the Massachusetts Democrat who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcomittee on Narcotics, Terrorism and International Operations, was "going to pay someone" for false testimony concerning the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

"This was potentially politically explosive and it was in this context that I made these remarks to Mr. Feldman," the Federal prosecutor said in an interview. After checking with Mark Richards, the Deputy Assistant Attorney General who is Mr. Meese's national security counsel, Mr. Kellner said he asked Mr. Feldman to check out the allegations and they were found to be false.

Prosecutor's Testimony Sought

Jack Blum, special counsel for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that Mr. Kellner would be called to testify before Sen. Kerry's subcommittee in a month or two.

It was seen as paradoxical in some Washington quarters that the prosecutor invoked Mr. Kerry as a cause for delaying his investigation into a contra arms-smuggling case. The Senator had been among the earliest voices in Government to question whether arms were being shipped from Florida to the contra forces in violation of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Feldman also said he was "confused and distressed" by several other internal decisions that affected the case, which first came to the attention of Federal law enforcement officials in January 1986.

Mr. Feldman's initial investigation, including a trip to Costa Rica with F.B.I. agents, turned up enough evidence by April of that year to warrant asking a Federal grand jury in Miami for the power to subpoena records of central figures in the case, he said today. But the Justice Department did not approve that action until November, a month after Mr. Kellner reversed his earlier decisions not to bring the case to the grand jury.

Mr. Kellner conceded today that an Oct. 6, 1986, recommendation by his chief assistant, Richard Gregorie, that the case be presented to the grand jury lay on his desk "unnoticed" until the end of October as a furor developed over the shooting down of an American plane in Nicargua. An American on the plane, Eugene Hasenfus, survived the crash and later said he was part of a secret operation smuggling weapons to the contras.

"I looked for that memo and I searched for it but I couldn't find it," Mr. Kellner asserted. "I started looking for it because of all the talk about Hasenfus and the arms sales but a possible connection between the two cases didn't hit me right away." He said the heavy press of cases handled by his office had distracted him.

He said the suggestion that he deliberately blocked the case "is extraordinarily distressing," and said he was being vilified by "innuenedo and leak."

Mr. Feldman said he "was prepared to go to the grand jury in April after my return from Costa Rica."

Mr. Kellner, Mr. Feldman recalled, wrote "I concur" on his recommendation for this action. But the final draft submitted to the Justice Department in Washington, without his knowledge, Mr. Feldman said, had been changed to a strong recommendation that it would be premature to take the case to the grand jury.

I should have complained loudly about this treatment," Mr. Feldman said, "but at the time I let it slip off my shoulders."

Release of Deposltions Sought

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — A Justice Department spokesman today urged the House Judiciary subcommittee handling of the contra inquiry to make the deposition transcripts public. "The Department of Justice called five months ago for everything that anybody has said about this case to be made public," said the spokesman, Patrick Korten. "Let's put it all in the public record, and let everyone read it."

The Op-Ed Page
every day in
The New York Times

Swedish Trains Collide; 5 Die

LERUM, Sweden, Nov. 16 (Reuters) — At least 5 people were killed and 40 were injured today when two express trains collided head-on and burst into flames in Lerum, a village 13 miles east of Goteborg, Swedish Rail said. About 10 people were believed to be trapped in one car. The raiload could not say why the trains were on the same track. The trains were carrying about 250 passengers.

Panels Say N.S.C. Post Should Be Civilian Job

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The Congressional Iran-contra committees are expected to recommend in their final report that national security advisers should not be selected from the ranks of military officers, according to Congressional officials.

The officials said the recommendation would be among the proposals made when the panels release the report Wednesday. The recommendation was decided on by the committees at about the same time that President Reagan appointed Lieut. Gen. Colin L. Powell to be national security adviser, the third time Mr. Reagan has turned to a military officer to fill that post.

The Washington Post reported on the committees' recommendation in today's issue.

National security advisers are not subject to Senate confirmation, but members of Congress have warmly praised General Powell's appointment.

General Powell emerged as a peripheral figure in the Iran-contra investigation who was not accused of any wrongdoing in the affair. As an assistant to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, General Powell opposed arms sales to Iran in Mr. Weinberger's behalf, but later helped to coordinate the shipment of weapons.

Ex-Commander Backs Accusations Against Panama Leader

Continued From Page 1

Noriega is very likely to be used by the civilian political opposition to further mobilize the populace against General Noriega.

Colonel Díaz Herrera was arrested when security forces stormed his home in July and has since recanted his accusations. But General Paredes said Sunday that he thought Colonel Díaz Herrera had done so under duress and that he continued to believe in the validity of the charges.

"Almost all of Díaz Herrara's declarations seem to be true," General Paredes said at his home in the hills above Panama City. "His proofs are only circumstantial, but he has them because he has intelligence and knows what happened because he was there.

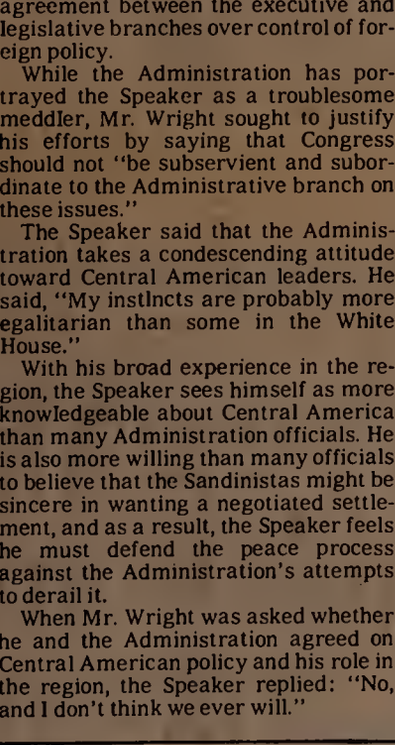
"He does not have the photographs of them doing these things, like falsifying the results of the election," General Paredes said sarcastically. "He lacks that, but that is all."

General Noriega was traveling in Argentina on an official visit today and could not be reached for comment. A spokesman for the Panama Defense Forces, Major Edgardo López Grimaldo, did not respond to telephone messages left at his office.

No New Evidence

Until today, General Paredes had not commented publicly on Colonel Díaz Herrera's accusations. The general emphasized that he had no new evidence to present, and said his conclusions were drawn from his knowledge of the workings of the Panamanian military and from years of dealing with the two men. General Paredes had been the commanding officer of both Colonel Díaz Herrera and General Noriega.

Like General Noriega and Colonel Díaz Herrera, General Paredes was a close associate of General Omar Torrijos Herrera, who ruled this country from 1968 until his death in a plane crash in July 1981. After a power struggle, General Paredes became commander of the armed forces in March 1982. He resigned in August 1983 and was succeeded by General Noriega, then ran unsuccessfully for president in 1984 against General Noriega's chosen candidate. General Paredes, who is retired, said Sunday that he is "out of politics for good" and was speaking as an ordinary citizen.



Associated Press

Gen. Ruben Darío Paredes

He said it was clear to him that the Panama Defense Forces were responsible for the killing in 1985 of Dr. Hugo Spadafora, a well-known opponent of General Noriega's who was found beheaded after being taken off a bus by government security forces. General Noriega may not have been involved directly in the murder, General Paredes said, but he has helped to cover up the case.

'Noriega Knows Who Did It'

"I think that the assassination of Spadafora occurred within the Defense Forces, but as an accident, an imprudent act on the part of those who captured and arrested Spadafora," he said. "I do not think that the assassination was ordered by Noriega, but I believe that Noriega knows who did it" and has blocked efforts to bring the case to justice.

"Spadafora was a very close friend of General Torrijos and of mine, but he was an enemy of Noriega's," General Paredes added. "That was because he once went to Torrijos and accused Noriega of being involved in corruption, in drugs and of planning to overthrow Torrijos."

General Noriega "never forgot that," General Paredes said. "There was a personal problem between the two."

Colonel Díaz Herrera also accused General Noriega of directing the death of General Torrijos. But General Paredes disagreed, saying he was convinced that General Torrijos died "in an accident," and that Colonel Díaz Herrera had made the accusation "out of an excess of ire."

General Paredes also said that he found persuasive the "circumstantial evidence" pointing to General Noriega's involvement in the drug trade. United States officials have said Panama is a major transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for the United States and for the laundering of drug money.

Blind Eye to Drug Trade

"If you want my final opinion about this, I would say that he is not directly involved in drug trafficking," General Paredes said. "But he has acted to launder money, and plenty of it."

The general said he doubted reports that some Panamanian military officials are active as drug dealers. But he said he believed General Noriega had turned a blind eye to activities by drug cartels based in Colombia and elsewhere in Latin America.

"There is the case of a laboratory here in Darien, an encampment for the processing of drugs, with helicopters and everything," he said. "So, yes, that is correct."

General Paredes said that "other military officials and some civilians" had come to him on several occasions when he was army commander and advised him that General Noriega was involved in drug trafficking.

"As a commander, one has to be careful not to fall prey to rumors and gossip," he explained. "So I made nothing of this, because nobody ever gave me proof."

Critic Fears a Cataclysm

He said General Noriega has sought to blame the United States for the country's political and economic crisis of the last six months, adding that most Panamanians "haven't given any credence to that." He said he feared that General Noriega's intransigence would lead the country to a "violent outcome" that would irreversibly damage the military and other institutions.

"He is the cause of this great conflict," General Paredes said. "The solution to this national crisis is in the hands of Noriega" and President Eric Arturo Delvalle, whom General Paredes dismisses as "a puppet" of the military.

"They do not want to go ahead because they do not want to hand over power in 1989," when new presidential elections are scheduled, General Paredes continued. "So many years in power have distorted General Noriega's mental faculties. He likes power more than the rational man, and I only hope that he does not sacrifice everything for this desire."

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Tass via Agence France-Presse

Preparations for Summit Meeting

John C. Whitehead, second from left, Deputy Secretary of State, meeting in Moscow with Eduard A. Shevardnadze, second from right, Soviet Foreign Minister, to prepare for scheduled talks next month between Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Reagan. They reportedly discussed the text of an agreement to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles, which the two leaders are expected to sign.

Russians Reported to Withhold Key Missile Data

Continued From Page 1

lated today that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might be forced to delay the meeting or be obliged to sign something less than a fully completed treaty.

Two Years of Talks

Since March 1985, American and Soviet negotiators here have hammered out a 150-page draft treaty that contains three annexes covering weapons and site data, provisions for eliminating missile launchers and warheads and a protocol for on-site challenge inspections to guarantee against cheating by either side.

The Reagan Administration at first demanded a highly intrusive verification system involving permanent "perimeter and portal" monitoring stations at missile production and assembly sites. But after the Soviet side accepted at least the principle of intrusive inspections, the concept generated considerable opposition within the Pentagon, which feared Soviet snooping at top-secret American defense installations.

Last August, after the Soviet Union embraced a global ban on medium-range missiles, the Administration retreated from its "perimeter and portal" proposals, arguing that the elimination of a whole category of weapons was simpler to monitor than an agreement in which some medium-range missiles would remain deployed. Administration critics say the proposal on intrusive inspections was made on the assumption that Moscow would never accept it.

> A change in the agenda at Geneva hints at the difficulties.

One of the issues holding up conclusion of the treaty is an American demand for what would be the only instance of full-time on-site monitoring team at Soviet production lines. The team would be stationed at plants producing SS-25 intercontinental missiles; the Americans argue this is necessary because the first stage of the SS-25 is identical to that of the SS-20, a category of missile that is to be destroyed under the treaty.

Another Sticking Point

Spurning this proposal, the Russians have countered by demanding similar monitors at an American plant in San Diego that produces ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles. Only ground-launched missiles will be abolished under the treaty, but the Americans have said that the Soviet demand makes no sense since the two kinds of missiles are identical.

Another sticking point is a Soviet demand to be able to conduct inspections of Western European military installations for 10 years after American Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles initially based there have been destroyed. The American side has categorically rejected this demand, saying it would affect "third parties" not covered by the treaty.

As Mr. Kampelman and Mr. Vorontsov headed into dinner tonight, there was no news of breakthroughs on the oustanding verification issues, and there was word from the American delegation that the discussions would continue Tuesday. During the day, an American said, Mr. Vorontsov did not produce the detailed data on the location of SS-20, SS-4, SS-5, SS-12, SS-23 and ground-launched cruise missiles that will necessarily underpin the treaty.

The United States delegation reportedly has its comparable data ready, but has declined to make it available until the Soviet side indicates that it will do so as well. The Russians have so far furnished only general information about how many medium- and shorter-range missiles they have, which is said to fall broadly within previous American estimates of their strength.

But one American official in Washington said the Russians had informed the United States that detailed information would be presented this week. They reportedly said that it had not been presented so far because they had experienced problems preparing it.

Mr. Vorontsov is scheduled to have talks here Tuesday with Michael H. Armacost, the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, on various regional issues that are expected to be discussed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev at their meeting. An American official said the talks would concentrate on the situations in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Cambodia and South Africa.

Prague Awaits the Glasnost Invasion

By HENRY KAMM
Special to The New York Times

PRAGUE — For many Czechoslovaks, the Soviet Union, which led the 1968 invasion that ended the brief cultural and intellectual flowering of the "Prague Spring," has become the main hope for a widening of freedom in their severely restricted country.

But critical spirits are sardonic about this transformation of Moscow — from the source of Czechoslovaks' loss of freedom to the only force that may bring back a measure of it.

The paradox has come about under President Gustav Husak, whose tenure began with the end of the Prague Spring.

While the recent measures introduced by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, have started a slow process of economic change in Czechoslovakia, they have done nothing to liberalize intellectual and artistic life.

Officials speak enthusiastically about the "line of acceleration of social and democratic development and democratization of society," as the measures introduced this year are officially described.

No Translation for Glasnost

The officials, in two weeks of interviews, offered details about economic restructuring. But when questions turned to democratization, the officials made only general comments about enhancing the powers of Parliament and local administrative bodies.

There is no language equivalent here for glasnost; the Russian term for openness is used, but sparingly.

The officials' reticence supports the assessment by the unofficial opposition in Czechoslovakia and by diplomats that President Husak's Government is striving to stay in step with the Soviet Union without significantly liberalizing life in one of the most restricted societies in the Communist bloc.

"Gorbachev says glasnost is part of perestroika," a Western diplomat said, using the Russian term for restructuring. "Here, a little glasnost is a regrettable necessity if you're going to have any perestroika."

Quandary on the Soviet Line

For the first time since Czechoslovakia's leadership was deposed after the 1968 invasion, Mr. Husak appears to be finding it difficult to hew closely to the Soviet line. "Maintaining stability and mimicking the Soviet Union was the big thing here," another diplomat said. "For the first time, there is conflict between the two."

Czechoslovak officials seem at pains to cover up their reluctance to follow the Soviet lead by expressing even more than their customary admiration of the Soviet leadership and by declaring it to be natural that Moscow has pulled ahead of Prague in liberalization.

Milan Matous, a principal ideologist who is the deputy director of the party's Marxism-Leninism Institute, expressed wholehearted support. of Mr. Gorbachev's leadership. "What happens in the Soviet Union is an inspiration and example to us," he said in an interview.

Asked to specify what in the Soviet program he admired, he replied,

> Many Czechs now look to Soviet for freedoms.

"What we appreciate highly is everything in Mr. Gorbachev's views."

'The Concrete Soviet Experience'

Zdenek Horeni, the editor of the party daily, Rude Pravo, and a member of the party's Secretariat, said, "It fertilized our social thinking and gave it momentum,"

Asked why the liberalization in the press in the Soviet Union surpassed that of Czechoslovakia, a country with a long liberal tradition, he answered: "It is quite natural. It is a society that should set the pace and be an example. Here, we are trying to be inspired by the concrete Soviet experience."

Because of the continuing drab uniformity of the Czechoslovak press and television, many people watch Soviet television, easily received here; they feel its news and discussion programs offer views of Communist society that are more honestly critical.

"For us, the new Russian films and novels have the delicious taste of forbidden fruit," said a literary scholar still working in her field, unlike many of her colleagues who were reduced to menial jobs after 1968.

High expectations from Mr. Gorbachev were expressed even by literary and artistic figures who enjoyed a public role in this country.

"Gorbachev is translated into Czech by the word 'hope,' " Milos Kopecky, a much-honored actor, said at a recent congress of theater figures. The remark was not included in the published excerpts of his speech.

"Now we are . . . ," began Bohumil Hrabal, a noted writer, but he couldn't find the right word. "One name suffices — Mr. Gorbachev. Now we can breathe."

Mr. Hrabal has progressed along the narrow line of acceptability — from being banned to being published again officially while his works are circulated in typescript copies of banned texts or in slim volumes printed abroad.

Forbidden Literature

Other authors continue to write only for the publishing houses that circulate several hundred titles in typewritten, hand-bound volumes, and maintain, at great pain and risk, an independent literary life in a country of avid readers.

One of the leading forbidden novelists and publishers, Ludvik Vaculik, said it was necessary to maintain hope despite nearly two decades of suppression, and not to lapse into the pessimism that intellectuals here believed had overtaken Czechoslovakia's noted writer in exile, Milan Kundera.

"Only one who has already left can be so pessimistic," Mr. Vaculik said. "Those who still live here need some optimism. For writers, it is not as bad as for others. You can't make a picture for your desk drawer, or be an actor in secret."

Official publishing offers only orthodoxy, with none of the occasional surprises that have marked Soviet publishing of late. As has been the case since the Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia in 1948, the official attitude to this city's most famous writer, Franz Kafka, is still a barometer.

Kafka Is Rarely In View

His writings emerged from suppression in the mid-1960's and remained available until the sale of the last Czech-language translations of them that were printed during the Prague Spring. Kafka's work has only rarely appeared since then.

None of the many bookstores visited recently had any of his works or any books about him for sale, although a plaque still marked the house where he was born.

"Kafka is meant for a narrow sphere of readers, not the broad public," an official of the Union of Writers said in offering an explanation for the unavailability of the author's works. "I don't find it to my taste, except the story about the man who changed into a bug."

But even "The Metamorphosis" is not available in the city in which it was written.

SOLIDARITY ASSAILS INCREASE IN PRICES

Calls on Its Backers to Help Keep Standard of Living for Poles From Falling

By JOHN TAGLIABUE
Special to The New York Times

WARSAW, Nov. 16 — Solidarity leaders today denounced the drastic price increases announced by the Government over the weekend, saying the proposals "could well push broad circles of society into poverty and a feeling of hopelessness."

A statement signed by the 10 members of the outlawed union's executive commission also called on union supporters to prepare to defend the standard of living and support "appropriate pay demands by the work force."

The union's leaders were reacting to an announcement that prices for basic foodstuffs would increase by 110 percent in 1988, amid a general price rise for consumer goods of 40 percent, if Poles approve the Government's radical economic change plan in a national referendum later this month.

Many Poles reacted glumly to the Government's announced intention to raise prices.

Increases Announced Friday

"Why do they try to do this to this nation," said a woman shopping along Pulawska Boulevard, in the Mokotow section of the capital, shaking her head.

The Government press agency announced the proposed price increases late Friday after stores had closed for the weekend.

But late Sunday, on a darkened street in Lublin, in southern Poland, a dozen people had lined up in near-zero weather in front of a furniture store, where they would take turns with relatives and friends through the night, to await the store's opening this morning.

A passer-by explained they had learned a shipment of furniture would arrive, and there was a rush to purchase all kinds of consumer goods in light of expected higher prices.

Some Poles resorted to the kind of black humor East Europeans often avail themselves of to vent their spleen against unpopular Government measures.

Staples Still Expected to Rise

"The Russians have perestroika and they're having a referendum too," a Warsaw man remarked dryly. "The question will be, 'would you rather eat white bread on the black sea, or black bread on the white sea?' "

Few Poles seemed to believe the Government would actually push through the drastic price hikes. But some noted that even if the proposed increases were reduced by half, as a result of negative votes in the referendum, it would mean prices for such staples as bread, milk and meat could rise by as much as 60 percent.

The Government has pledged to compensate wage earners for the increases, but has not explained how it will do so without compromising the effect of its changes, which are designed to right imbalances in the country's wage and price system.

Amid preparations for the referendum, which is to take place Nov. 29, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, met today with Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the Primate of Poland. The Government has been seeking church support for its changes, and there have also been unusually frequent reports of meetings between political and church leaders at the regional level.

Jaruzelski and Glemp Meet

The Government was apparently disappointed that a gathering of the country's bishops last weekend, while deploring Poland's social and economic condition, failed to mention the referendum.

In a brief communiqué, the Government news press agency said the General and the Cardinal discussed the proposed changes of the economy, "and linked with it necessary social and political reforms." It did not elaborate.

The Government has also decided to withdraw a decision to quit the International Labor Organizaton, apparently to enhance its international image and the role of the Government-oriented trade unions it established in 1982 to replace Solidarity.

The Government said it notified the organization in Geneva that it would remain a member, thus withdrawing a threat to quit over its criticism of Poland's suppression of Solidarty as an infringement of workers' rights.

Soviet Editor Reported To Declare Yeltsin Is Ill

VIENNA, Nov. 16 (AP) — Boris N. Yeltsin, the former ally of Mikhail S. Gorbachev who was dismissed last week as head of the Moscow Communist Party organization, has been hospitalized, the editor of the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia was quoted as saying today.

The Austria Press Agency reported from Innsbruck that the editor, Ivan D. Laptiev, told reporters that Mr. Yeltsin's health had suffered during the recent political upheavals in Moscow. However, Mr. Laptiev was quoted as saying Mr. Yeltsin had not suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Laptiev said Mr. Yeltsin, 56 years old, was resting at an unidentified hospital, the Austria Press Agency reported.

He went from the hospital to last week's Moscow Communist Party meeting that decided on his dismissal and then returned to hospital, Mr. Laptiev was quoted as saying.

The Austria Press Agency reporter who attended the news conference told The Associated Press by telephone that despite repeated questions Mr. Laptiev declined to give further details about Mr. Yeltsin's health.

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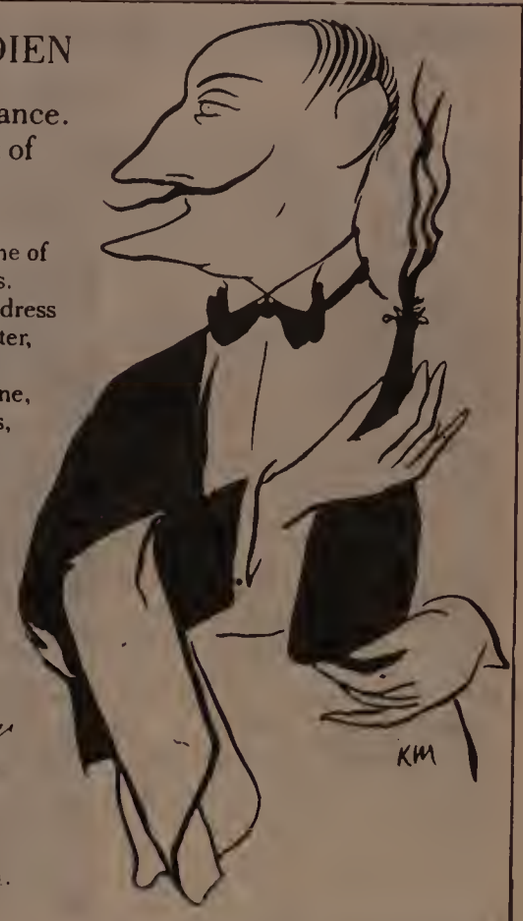

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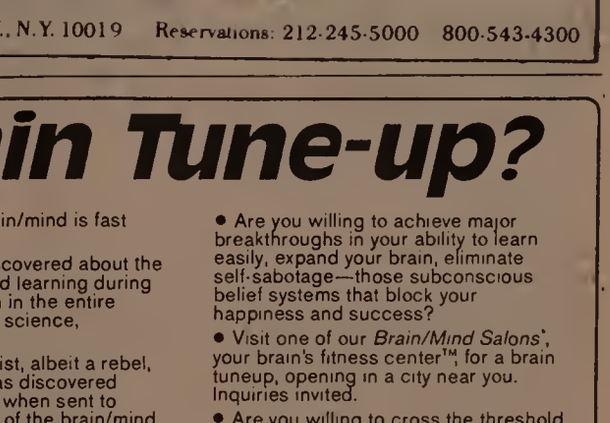

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Candidate Scrutiny Giving Next Generation Pause

By CRYSTAL NIX

Every now and then in her teen-age years, Andrea Kramer, a student at Harvard Law School, used to wonder whether her carousing would ever hurt her if and when she decided to run for political office.

She ignored her fears, she said, but now, after Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg was forced to withdraw from consideration as a Supreme Court Justice after disclosures that he occasionally smoked marijuana as a younger man, Ms. Kramer says she should have taken her concerns more seriously.

"When I was a teen-ager, I knew I wanted to run for elective office and I would think, what I'm doing is going to come back to haunt me," said Ms. Kramer, who is 24 years old. "But then I said: 'That's silly. No one cares what you do when you're 16.'

"Now they do," she said. "If things keep going this way, I would think twice before running for office. The standards are impossible."

The New York Times/Don Hogan Charles

Anthony Gardner
Columbia Law School
"Nothing is too trivial to be considered."

Andrea Kramer
Harvard Law School
"If things keep going this way, I would think twice before running for office. The standards are impossible."

The New York Times/Rick Friedman (above and below

Leecia Eve
Harvard Law School
"The issue should be can a candidate get us out of a potential recession, deal with the Soviet Union and get people jobs and off welfare rolls, not whether the person slept with someone or smoked a joint 15 years ago."

Worrying About Skeletons

At at time when Presidential candidates and nominees to top public office are being subjected to increasing scrutiny about minute details of their backgrounds and personal lives, many young people aspiring to public office are already cautious about their conduct. They are reviewing their pasts and worrying that skeletons in their own closets, minor as they might be, will some day haunt them.

They are debating, too, in lunchrooms, across library tables and in private conversations, where the line should be drawn between relevant and irrelevant information in scrutinizing public officials.

The questions arose after Judge Ginsburg's admission that he smoked marijuana once during college and several times as a Harvard Law School professor, which in turn followed the withdrawal of two Democratic candidates frem the Presidential race, former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware. Mr. Hart was accused of spending a night with a woman who was not his wife and Mr. Biden was found to have inaccurately presented his performance in law school and to have borrowed passages for speeches without crediting the sources.

Many young, would-be politicians, prepared for some measure of scrutiny about their personal and professional lives, say events in the last year have made them concerned about activities they never dreamed would be relevant.

Myriad Concerns

In interviews over the last week, they spoke of worries about smoking marijuana or losing their virginity before marriage, getting into drunken brawls or leaving behind sour relationships with lovers or friends, who they fear might some day want to hurt them.

Young aspirants for office worry about skeletons in their closets.

One student at New York University Law School who requested anonymity said that if he had any personal problems, he would see a pastoral counselor rather than a psychologist, in part out of fear that he would some day be labeled "unbalanced."

A Harvard Law School student declined to argue in an academic exercise that a television station could dismiss a gay reporter for fear that her brief, if dug up, would be misinterpreted.

Many others said the Ginsburg incident showed the danger of being open and honest with acquaintances and friends, even close ones. They speculated that it must have been friends and colleagues of Judge Ginsburg at Harvard who told reporters about his use of marijuana and they criticized statements made by a friend, Prof. Hal S. Scott of Harvard Law School, who later told reporters he had heard about, rather than witnessed, Judge Ginsburg's drug use.

"If that's what your best friend says to reporters, that's pretty strange," one Harvard Law School student said. Professor Scott said he had only responded to questions asked by reporters and that many of his comments supporting Judge Ginsburg were not reported.

'Nothing Is Too Trivial'

Like many, Anthony Gardner, a student at Columbia Law School, said he believed the controversies over Mr. Hart and Mr. Biden were relevant because their actions showed poor judgment, but that concerns about Judge Ginsburg's use of marijuana, the nation's most widely used illicit drug, were distressingly trivial.

Interested in elective office, Mr. Gardner, 24, said he had become more cautious about many things, including the friends he keeps and the petitions he signs. "Nothing," he said, "is too trivial to be considered."

A recent New York Times/CBS News Poll found that many voters feel that the majority of voters believe that candidates' occasional past use of marijuana should not be held against them. But the fears of intensive scrutiny persist.

Robin Steans, 23, a graduate student in education at Stanford University who plans to attend law school, said the Ginsburg incident had led her to decide never to experiment with marijuana, because she has aspirations of becoming a Supreme Court Justice. "Trying pot is something I always thought I wanted to do just to see what it was like," said Ms. Steans. "But I've decided it's not worth it. Why do it so it can come back to haunt me?"

Expectations of correct behavior are particularly high in conservative areas of the South, where drugs, lack of church participation and drinking are often taboo, said Bil Cash, a law student at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, who plans a political career.

Avoiding 'Screw-Ups'

"This is the Bible Belt and the moral character of candidates is very important here," he said. "I'm torn because people shouldn't expect perfect people. But on the other hand, you don't want people who are ongoing screw-ups."

Even those interested in appointive positions expect the close personal scrutiny that was once reserved for candidates seeking elective office, according to Ian Lesser, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, who would like an appointive foreign policy post.

But other students and many scholars and experts in political affairs caution that aspirants for public office should not overreact. They predict that the intensive scrutiny of public officials' private lives will abate, particularly if nominees have impeccable professional credentials, credentials that they say Judge Ginsburg lacked.

"I would hate to have us get to a point as a society where men and women considering public life kept themselves in a moral straitjacket," said Robert B. Reich, a professor at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. "That would limit our selection to only the straitlaced and the goody two-shoes."

Setting One's Image

Some students and scholars said a crucial factor behind the downfalls of Mr. Hart and Judge Ginsburg was that they did not live up to the public image they were trying to foster. Mr. Hart encouraged reporters to investigate his private life, saying he had nothing to hide and the Reagan Administration heralded Judge Ginsburg as a law-and-order judge.

Stephen Labriola, 27, an Assistant District Attorney in Denver, said current and future politicians should not become overly calculating about their every move.

"People who shape their lives not by some internal barometer but by external pressure are not the type of people who should be in office to begin with," he said. "I'm concerned that we are going to get a lot more of the generic perfect Boy Scout candidates who haven't experienced life."

For young people who have grown up in the public eye, close scrutiny, though troubling, has become a way of life.

Leecia Eve, who is pursuing a joint degree at Harvard's Kennedy and Law Schools, said reporters had investigated details of her life because her father, Arthur Eve, is Deputy Speaker of the New York State Assembly.

"Everything is fair game now," she said. "The issue should be can a candidate get us out of a potential recession, deal with the Soviet Union and get people jobs and off welfare rolls, not whether the person slept with someone or smoked a joint 15 years ago."

N. Carolina Man Calls It Quits After Five Decades in Office

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 16 (AP) — Thad Eure, North Carolina's Secretary of State, who says he has held statewide elective office longer than anyone in the nation, said today that he would not seek another term.

At a party for his 88th birthday at his office, Mr. Eure said that if he sought and won another term he would be 94 years old when that term ended.Mr. Eure has been in office nearly 51 years.

He said, however, that had he chosen to seek another term he would have been re-elected "like I have been for half a century."

Health Cited in Decision

"I shall ever be grateful to the people of North Carolina for permitting the National Association of Secretaries of State and the President of the United States to say publicly that I have held a statewide elective office continuously for a longer period of time than any person in America," Mr. Eure told those on hand to celebrate his birthday a day late.

Mr. Eure said his own health and that of his wife, Minta, who suffers from arthritis, persuaded him not to seek a 14th term.

He said he had kept a list of 18 people who expressed interest in the office. Only two had announced their candidacies before Mr. Eure's decision.

"When I came on the scene, my slogan was 'Give a young man a chance,' " he said, adding that he would change that now to "Give a young person a chance" since women were also interested in the job.

Democrats who have expressed interest include former Attorney General Rufus Edmisten of Raleigh; former state Representative George Breece of Fayetteville; Betty Wallace of Raleigh, a state education official; Howard Lee, the former Mayor of Chapel Hill and Wayne Hardin, a Forest City radio station operator. Brad Miller, a Raleigh lawyer, had announced he would be a candidate regardless of Mr. Eure's decision.

State Representative Ray Warren of Mecklenburg County is the only announced Republican candidate.

The Secretary of State's office has 70 employees. It is primarily responsible for regulating corporations and securities, publishing official documents and regulating lobbyists.

Mr. Eure's eyesight has deteriorated to the point that he voluntarily gave up his driver's license and is chauffeured to and from work by the Highway Patrol. He also wears a hearing aid.

He said he did not make his decision until Sunday and did not tell his wife until Sunday night.

"I've been a priority man all my life, putting first things first," he said. "My first priority is to my wife, but she didn't know until last night."

BISHOPS GATHERING FOR SUBDUED TALKS

Accord on Major Issues Is in Sharp Contrast to Recent Conflicts With Vatican

By ARI L. GOLDMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — After a year of emotional and often rancorous relations with the Vatican, the nation's Roman Catholic bishops gathered here today for their annual meeting in a subdued and business-like atmosphere.

On the agenda for the four days of talks were items on which there is wide agreement among the bishops, including the limits of sex education and how to deal with dissident theologians.

Their agreement in these matters comes in sharp contrast to the divisive issue that dominated the November meeting last year — the disciplining by the Vatican of one of their most respected and admired colleagues, Archbishop Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seattle.

And if their agenda was different, so were their words.

'On the Right Path'

Archbishop John L. May, the president of the organization, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, had only praise for Pope John Paul II and his visit to the United States in September.

"All of us feel supported in our work as bishops as a result of the visit," he said, standing beneath a mural of the Virgin and the Child. The activities of the Catholic church in the United States, he added, "have been strongly affirmed by Pope John Paul and we know them to be on the right path."

The Archbishop, who is from St. Louis, also told the 300 bishops gathered here that the Pope's nine-day visit would improve relations with the American church. "He knows us better," he said of the Pope.

Just a year ago, Archbishop May's predecessor, Bishop James W. Malone, warned of a "growing and dangerous disaffection of elements of the church in the United States from the Holy See." Bishop Malone, who is from Youngstown, Ohio, publicly called for a meeting with the Pope at the Vatican before the United States tour. The meeting was held in March and was credited with preparing for what was largely regarded as a smooth and positive papal visit.

"The bishops have spent the last year in conflict resolution," said Russell Shaw, the chief spokesman for conference who is leaving for a job with the Knights of Columbus next month. "And it seems to have paid off."

"There is definitely a different atmosphere this year," said Msgr. Daniel F. Hoye, the general secretary of the conference. "Many things have been resolved."

Monsignor Hoye, who was elected to a seventh year as general secretary, noted that the Hunthausen issue was resolved by a committee of American bishops even though the original charges had been brought by Vatican authorities.

Archbishop Hunthausen, who had been accused of tolerating liberal practices in his archdiocese, was forced in September 1986 to relinquish authority in five key pastoral areas to an auxiliary bishop. He was restored to his powers after the inquiry by the American bishops.

Using a favorite metaphor of the Catholic bishops, Monsignor Hoye described the tensions between the United States bishops and the Vatican, saying, "The body is strong enough to fight off the effects of the cold that it got,"

The matters before the bishops may he controversial in American society, but not before the bishops' conference.

On Wednesday they are expected to approve a document that objects, "on both moral and practical grounds," to the distribution of condoms and other contraceptives through clinics in schools.

The document calls for Federal and state governments to outlaw such practices. Contraceptives are currently dispensed in school clinics in several cities, including New York, in part in response to teen-age pregnancy and to fight the spread of the AIDS virus.

John Cardinal O'Connor, the Archbishop of New York, has been an outspoken opponent of the distribution of condoms in New York schools and had a hand in drafting the national Catholic position.

The bishops' document deals primarily with sex education and teen-age pregnancy, but does not discuss AIDS. A separate position paper on the disease is being prepared by the bishops and will be voted on next year.

On Thursday the bishops are expected to take up the issue of how to resolve conflicts between the bishops, who are in charge of Catholic life in their diocese, and Catholic theologians teaching in universities, who operate under the protections of academic freedom within their dioceses.

The document before the bishops sets up procedures for discussing and resolving conflicts. It was widely regarded as an attempt by the American bishops to settle such matters locally rather than be subject to the interference of the Vatican. In 1986 the Vatican ordered the Rev. Charles Curran removed from his position at Catholic University in Washington because, in defiance of Vatican teaching, he taught that in some instances contraception, abortion and homosexuality could be morally justified.

Associated Press

Archbishop John L. May speaking at the annual meeting of bishops yesterday in Washington.

Jackson, Citing Klan Threat, Renews a Call for Protection

ATLANTA, Nov. 16 (AP) — Citing a death threat from the Ku Klux Klan, the Rev. Jesse Jackson's Democratic Presidential campaign today renewed a call for early Secret Service protection.

But the Treasury Department, of which the Secret Service is part, said no decision on early protection for candidates had been made.

Frank Watkins, Mr. Jackson's press secretary, said the latest threat was relayed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Friday.

Deborah Wade, a spokeswoman for the civil rights division of the Justice Department, confirmed that the bureau was investigating the report.

Mr. Watkins said the reputed Klan threat and an earlier threat mailed from Baton Rouge, La., which was reported to the Secret Service, warranted immediate protection for Mr. Jackson.

Garvey in Second Senate Bid

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16 (AP) — Edward R. Garvey announced his candidacy today for the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat being vacated by Senator William Proxmire. Mr. Garvey, a former deputy State Attorney General and onetime executive director of the National Football League Players Association, made an unsuccessful bid last year to oust Senator Robert W. Kasten, a Republican. Mr. Proxmire, a Democrat, is retiring next year after serving since 1957.

Philadelphia Journal

Aging of a Generation: End of an Era

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 — Fourteen years ago, a one-time Peace Corps trainee and former antiwar militant named Steve Poses opened a storefront restaurant in downtown Philadelphia.

It was not just a business act, but — as befit a child of the 1960's — a social one. "What first attracted me to restaurants," Mr. Poses said the other day, "was the role that they play in the life of a city. One of the books that had the greatest impact on me in college at Penn was Jane Jacobs's book, 'Death and Life of Great American Cities.' She talks about the importance of a neighborhood candy store as giving people in an otherwise impersonal city a chance to come together. And for me, that was the image of a restaurant."

In a playful spoof of Manhattan's La Grenouille, Mr. Poses called his new restaurant "Frög." The dots over the "o" have nothing to do with pronunciation, but rather represent the eyes of an imaginary Kermit-like amphibian that has become the restaurant's trademark.

With a blend of French, American and Thai cuisine that broke new culinary ground in a traditionally meat-and-potatoes town, Frög was an instant hit, especially with the throngs of young adult singles of Mr. Poses's generation who, like him, flocked to downtown town houses in search of the good life.

By the time Frög moved to an elegant Locust Street brownstone in 1980, Mr. Poses had opened a number of other high-quality eating places and had become recognized as a leader, if not the father, of a genuine Philadelphia restaurant renaissance. Frög was its perfect embodiment. And as this city of 1,642,900 moved into the 80's, the Philadelphia restaurant renaissance seemed the catalyst in a broader downtown rebirth.

The baby boomers are marrying and having children.

It was Mr. Poses's philosophy, with due credit to Jane Jacobs, come true in practice.

So it is a matter of no small import, raising serious questions, when Mr. Poses announces that Frög is closing. Or, as he says, "retiring" after serving its last meal on Nov. 28.

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Like the black-bearded, curly-haired Mr. Poses, who is now 40 years old with a middle-aged waistline to match, the baby boomers who helped sustain the downtown renaissance are aging, marrying and having children. Some are moving to the suburbs, says the restaurateur, and those who stay, having become part of "this whole couch-potato-let's-do-things-at-home-VCR trend," eat out less frequently or not at all.

Largely as a result, Mr. Poses believes, the downtown nightlife scene is now on hold. "In the 70's it grew nicely," he said, "fueled in some measure by the restaurant renaissance itself. But then it kind of stabilized." And while there has been "fabulous growth of the daytime office sector, those are people who come into town, work and leave town," he continued, adding, "We haven't given them enough reason to stay at night." That is not good for the restaurant trade.

Mr. Poses has long been active in planning circles here and is presently involved in helping devise an official Center City plan for the future. There appears to be merit in his analysis, according to David Baldinger, the deputy city planning director. "Clearly, the population of the city is aging," Mr. Baldinger said, and "although there are still a lot of people eating out, maybe the growth is not there as it was a few years ago."

Does all this portend stagnation in Center City, perhaps even followed by regression toward the all-too-familiar American pattern of deserted nighttime downtowns?

Probably not, says Mr. Poses. Increased convention and tourist business may make all the difference in time, especially since the city is building a new downtown convention center. If things progress as expected, he said, "there will be a new spurt."

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But that spurt, he says, will benefit the next generation of restaurateurs, not this one.

All these trends are reflected in a business decline at Frög in the last year, he said, forcing him to reassess the venture. It was either recast it to place it more securely on the frontier of what he calls "the high-fashion end of the restaurant business," where it usually has been, or go in another direction.

Adding all the social and economic factors together, Mr. Poses says, he decided that "this is not the time to invest in the upper end of the restaurant business."

He is hardly getting out of the business, however. He has built a mini-empire in Center City, Shooting Stars Inc., that serves both the couch potatoes and the daytime office crowd with high-quality, gourmet food for the takeout, cafeteria and catering markets.

But for Frög, a Philadelphia culinary landmark, the end is near.

The New York Times/Art Wilkinson

Steve Poses in his restaurant, the Frög, in Philadelphia.

Political Memo

Jackson and Robertson: 'Bookends' of '88 Race

By MICHAEL ORESKES

A remarkable piece of political symmetry has emerged between the otherwise very different contests for the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations.

Each race has a candidate who has a political base among a group that is crucial to its party but feels ignored. Each of the two candidates is a masterful communicator. Each boasts that he is bringing important new voters into his party.

Neither has held elective office and neither is given much chance of winning his party's nomination this time. But each is having an important influence over his party's nominating process and could become a kingmaker by convention time. So both are being courted by their ostensible opponents, who rarely say a bad word about them or their views.

Each candidate is a preacher who rose to prominence through an unorthodox ministry: the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Democrat, civil rights worker, and Marion G. (Pat) Robertson, Republican, broadcast evangelist.

Opposites politically, each has great influence.

On Left and Right Flanks

"The two reverends are bookends on the pack," said John Buckley, a spokesman for Representative Jack F. Kemp of upstate New Tork, another Republican Presidential candidate. "Jackson is the most leftward of the Democrats and Robertson the most rightward of the Republicans."

Some analysts see more than just coincidence here. Mr. Robertson, who resigned his ministry and his title of reverend when he entered the race, and Mr. Jackson illustrate a profound point about the Presidential selection process: In a fractured field of many contenders, a campaign with an unshakable base can have influence well heyond its numbers.

The centrists of each party often look on the campaigns of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Robertson as a problem. Leaders in each party believe they must keep the relevant reverend and his supporters within their party without making accommodations that drive more moderate voters to the other party.

Mr. Jackson's following in the black community is as crucial to the Democratic Party as Mr. Robertson's constituency among conservative Christians is to the Republican Party. The commitment of these voters is the heart of each candidate's strength.

"They're the type of constituencies that are not affected by success or failure," said Richard Bond, Vice President Bush's deputy campaign manager. "Jesse Jackson and Pat Robertson don't have to win a thing to keep themselves in the race."

In other words, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Robertson can accumulate delegates from state to state despite embarrassments or setbacks that might halt other candidacies.

Given this, the strategy of their opponents is based not on driving them out but rather on laying the groundwork for winning their support later. "They are at times exempt from criticism because of that base," said Mr. Buckley, the spokesman for Mr. Kemp. "No one wants to offend the base the two of them have."

Both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jackson are treated with great deference, even by politicians who do not like them. For example, at the recent Republican debate in Houston, Mr. Bush described as "nutty" the plan of former Gov. Pete du Pont of Delaware to stabilize Social Security in the 21st century by offering a pension-like alternative. But the Vice President, who lost two of thrce early test votes to Mr. Robertson, has made no comment on Mr. Robertson's proposal to bolster Social Security by encouraging Americans to increase the tax base by bearing more children.

Looking Favorably on a Foe

Mr. Kemp, whose campaign could be badly hurt by a strong Robertson showing, nevertheless declared as one of his successes at the Houston debate the fact that he had made it clear that he looked with favor on Mr. Robertson and his backers.

On the Democratic side, Senator Joseph R. Biden of Delaware, before he was driven from the race, said at one point that Mr. Jackson was not qualified to be Vice President. But even Mr. Biden made a point of comlng to Mr. Jackson's defense when William F. Buckley Jr., moderating a debate, asked whether Mr. Jackson had been wishing a short life to Cuban political prisoners when he toasted "long live Fidel Castro" on a visit to Havana.

"A lot of world leaders toast people that they don't like, just out of courtesy," Mr. Biden said.

There are, of course, differences between the Jackson and Robertson campaigns. Mr. Robertson, who until recently ran the multimillion-dollar Christian Broadcasting Network, has plenty of money and a well-orchestrated political operation. Mr. Jackson, who founded an economic self-help organization in Chicago's ghettos, has been short on both.

Associated Press

Pat Robertson

The New York Times

The Rev. Jesse Jackson

But Mr. Jackson, who is making his second Presidential race, is already a proven vote-getter in the black community, while one of the great questions of the Republican race is how strongly evangelical Christians will turn out for Mr. Robertson.

Differing Views

Mr. Robertson stresses the dangers of Communism and of "radical homosexuals." Mr. Jackson marched in a gay rights parade and urges a foreign policy that recognizes that most of the world's population is made up of neither Soviet nor United States citizens.

But Both men invoke religious themes and, intriguingly, in some places Mr. Jackson and Mr. Robertson are competing for the same voters. Mr. Robertson has been attempting to woo votes among conservative and deeply religious black churchgoers, who have been an essential part of Mr. Jackson's base.

Mr. Jackson's staff scoffs at the notion that Mr. Robertson can make inroads in this group.

Gore Still Waiting for Big Fund-Raisers

By RICHARD L. BERKE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — At a recent political roast here, Senator Albert Gore Jr. was introduced by a comedian impersonating Nathan Landow, the leader of a group of Democratic fund-raisers that helped convince the Senator to run for President.

After a round of jokes about how members of Mr. Landow's group, Impac '88, had "picked old young Al Gore to reclaim the White House," Mr. Gore rose to the podium with a pointed rejoinder. "Where are those fat cats when I need them?" he asked.

Mr. Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, may have spoken in jest, but his remark was not without basis. The Senator announced his candidacy five months ago after widespread publicity that Impac members hoped to deliver the Presidency to him through their financial power.

But thus far, Impac's role has been negligible, according to financial records and interviews with several fund-raisers associated with Impac, the Gore campaign and the Democratic Party.

Role Termed 'a Wonderful Myth'

Jerome C. Berlin, an Impac member from Miami who is neutral in the Democratic Presidential campaign, said it was "a wonderful myth" that Impac was a key player in the Gore campaign.

"A few of the big vocal members of Impac '88 gave the impression that all the Democratic big money was behind Al," said Representative Jim Cooper, a Tennessee Democrat who is active in the Gore campaign. "That was just not true."

Impac members said they were backing Mr. Gore because they believed his Southern roots and moderate stands would be particularly appealing in Southern states, where 14 primaries and caucuses will bc held on March 8. But Mr. Gore was the third choice of Mr. Landow and other members of the group, who had hoped Governor Cuomo of New York or Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia would run.

Expectations were high last March, when 17 of the 40 Impac members pledged in a statement that if Senator Gore ran "he will be a well-financed candidate with strong backing." Word spread among political operatives and reporters that the 17 fund-raisers would raise $250,000 each, and thus deliver more than $4 million to the Gore campaign.

While his campaign had raised $2.7 million as of Sept. 30, the third largest among Democrats after Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, only $320,000, or about 12 percent, was generated by Impac members, according to Peter S. Knight, thc campaign's finance director.

Nearly half the campaign's total receipts, $1.1 million, came from Tennessee donors, and $100,957 from political action committees, the campaign's financial reports show.

"The base of our financial support has been and will continue to be Tennessee and the South," Mr. Knight said. "To say that any one group is bankrolling this campaign would be wrong."

Mr. Landow, a Maryland real estate developer, acknowledged that no more than 8 or 10 members were raising money for the Senator, not the 17 originally announced.

Of those, only three in addition to Mr. Landow are recognized as leading fund-raisers who have the capability to raise $250.000 or more: Peter Kelly of Connecticut, William Crotty of Florida and Wallace Hyde of North Carolina.

Attention Is Called Valuable

Mr. Landow said fund-raising by Impac members for Mr. Gore was beginning to pick up, and that a major Gore dinner would be held in Washington next month.

But Mr. Berlin, a lawyer and national finance chairman for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said the Gore campaign's financial successes should not be attributed to Impac. "I don't know how you could say it's because of Impac," he said. "It's because of Al Gore."

Still, Mr. Berlin said the attention bestowed on Mr. Gore by Impac members was valuable.

"Impac had to help him," said Thomas B. Rosenberg, a Chicago real estate developer and a member of the group who has not endorsed any candidate. "It gave him some instant credibility, whether or not it gave him additional dollars."

On the other hand, Mr. Gore is now linked to a group that has been criticized by some Democrats and public interest groups as trying to dictate who should be the next President.

"Impac '88 is an interesting concept, even a good one," said C. Victor Raiser, national finance chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "The problem is that in practicality, it can be misinterpreted as a group of people who made money in business attempting to decide who the next President of the United States is going to be. That has created some difficulty, but I think it's a misapprehension."

When Impac was formed after the resounding defeat of former Vice President Walter M. Mondale in 1984, Mr. Landow's goal was for the members to amass $10 million to channel to their preferred Presidential candidate. Members assembled regularly at a botel here to qucstion candidates over lunch or dinner.

Mr. Landow's plans never camc to pass. Many of the strong-willed members split off to raise funds for their chosen candidatcs; othcrs have still not committed themselves. That left a handful of members supporting Mr. Gore.

Mr. Cooper, the Tennessee Congressman, said he was pleased that Impac members had not assumed control of the Gore campaign's fund-raising organization.

"They're smart cnough to know that the less they interfere the better chance Al has," he said. "They're not professionals. They're businessmen."

O'Neill's Surgery Tomorrow

BOSTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — Former House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. will undergo surgery for rectal cancer on Wednesday, and his outlook is "very favorable," his doctor said today.

Dr. Richard E. Wilson, chief of surgical oncology at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, said a "polyp-like" cancer was found on the lower six inches of Mr. O'Neill's bowel. The announcement today followed days of conflicting reports about Mr. O'Neill's health.

Dr. Wilson said he did not know how much of O'Neill's bowel would have to be removed or how far the cancer has spread.

However, he said tests suggcsted the possibility of a full recovery. "It looks very favorable at this point," Dr. Wilson said.

He said it was possible Mr. O'Neill, who is 74 years old, would have to undergo chemotherapy, but a final decision would be made aftcr surgery.

He estimated Mr. O'Neill has had the cancer for two months.

Mr. O'Neill, who for a decade was one of the nation's most powerful politicians, sought treatment following episodes of bleeding, a common symptom of rectal cancer, Dr. Wilson said.

The initial diagnosis of cancer was made last week by doctors at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington. Mr. O'Neill transferred to Brigham and Women's on Sunday, where a barium enema performed Monday confirmed the presence of cancer, Dr. Wilson said.

He said Mr. O'Neill appeared strong and lucid today and added, "He is in cxcellcnt spirits."

The American Cancer Society predicts that 43,000 new cases of rectal cancer will be diagnosed this year, and 8,000 people will die of the disease.

Togethcr, cancer of the colon and the rectum will account for 145,000 cases of cancer this year, making them second only to lung cancer in frequency.

The society said that when rectal cancer is detected and trcated early, 77 percent of patients survive at least five years. Wilson said txat early diagnosis can result in a 90 percent cure rate.

Wilson said O'Neill will undergo separate treatment for prostate ailments.

Mr. O'Neill lives on Cape Cod with his wife, Millie. He has kept an office in Boston and a home in Washington since rctiring in January after 34 years in Congress, the last 10 as the Speaker.

Budget-Cutting Talks Slowed as Goal Approaches

By JONATHAN FUERBRINGER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The budget talks slowed today as White House and Congressional negotiators said it was unlikely that they would agree now to some limit on cost-of-living increases for Social Security and other Federal benefit programs.

The talks, entering their fourth week, face a Friday deadline. If there is no compromise by then, $23 billion in spending cuts will go into effect automatically under the budget-balancing law.

With opposition growing to a proposal for a three-month delay in Federal pay rises and cost-of-living increases for Social Security and other Federal benefit programs, ncgotiators said they were looking at new options to achieve the $2 billion to $3 billion in savings needcd to complete a $30 billion deficit-reducing plan for 1988.

But several negotiators said these options might be as difficult to approve politically as thc delay in the cost-of-living increases. And some ncgotiators said they still hoped the Social Security proposal could be accepted as a last-minute compromise.

Lack of Support Discerned

The trouble the negotiators are having reaching an agreement on the final spending reductions reflect the fact that, despite thc stock market plunge and years of record dcficits, they do not fcel strong support or pressurc from their constituents to either raisc taxes or cut popular domestic programs.

"It's not political courage" to cut Social Security, said one Democratic official today. "Its political stupidity. You're voting for things people don't want." He said that negotiators had been disturbed by a series of recent public opinion polls that showed there was no support for raising taxes or cutting spending, although people support reducing the deficit.

Negotiators begin considering reductions today in other bcnefit programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, farm subsidies, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other programs for the poor. The negotiators are trying to cut about $5 billion from these programs.

About $2.4 billion to $2.9 billion of the savings in this area have been agreed to, including a $1.5 billion to $2 billion cut in Medicare and a $900 million cut in farm subsidies. In addition, the negotiators are considering whether they can increasc the $2.6 billion reduction they have considered for other domestic spending ranging from education and nutrition programs to law enforccment and national parks.

Optlons Being Reexamlned

"We're looking at all the options again," said Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California. "To that extent, we're treading water."

Representative Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, added, "I feel like a repairman at Chernobyl."

The three-month delay in pay and cost-of-living increases was discussed at the last meeting Friday and staff members presented various options this morning. But over the weekend and today opposition to the idea grew. Some negotiators had hoped the $2.6 billion savings in 1988 would be the last key part of a $30 billion deficit-reducing package, which would also include $10 billion in tax increases.

"In politics, perception is reality," said Mr. Williams. "The perception given on the Sunday talk shows was that both the House and the Senate would be reluctant to accept restraint on cost-of-living increases."

Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, said of the delay proposals: "We can sec them way out on the horizon. But they may be going over the edge."

Pepper Signals Battle

Representative Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, who has championed many causes of concern to the elderly, and several lobbying groups held a news conference to promise to fight any delay in cost-of-living increases for Social Security.

Mr. Pepper, who is chairman of the House Rules Committec, said he would demand a separate vote in the House on any proposal that tampers with Social Security. His committee sets procedure for debating bills on the floor.

Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, also opposed any change in cost-of-living increases.

When the talks began Oct. 27, President Reagan agreed to consider some tax increases but said that Social Security was not on the table. But in an effort to achievc significant domestic spending reductions, both Democratic and Republican negotiators have suggested proposals for limiting all cost-of-living increases.

But the negotiators have yet to determine how to get the Prcsident, the Speaker of the House and the Scnate majority leader to accept the proposal simultaneously so that the political blame can not be focused on Republicans or Democrats.

In a speech to the annual meeting of the American Council of Life Insurance, Mr. Reagan again blamed Congress for creating dcficits by rcfusing to cut domestic spending. As he usually does In such remarks, the President did not mention that his call for the building up of the Pentagon budget and his 1981 tax cuts also contributcd to the record dcficits of his Administration. In his Administration, the national dcbt has nearly tripled.

"In my years in the Whitc House, I've seen one member of Congress after another call for lower deficits and less spending and then go out and vote for more spending," he said.

Hc challenged the Senate to show its commitment to reducing the deficit by rejecting a major housing bill when it votes Tuesday. Mr. Reagan said the bill authorized $7 billion more in spending than hc requested.

Associated Press

In two separate conferences before the start of yesterday's budget negotiations were, from the left, William H. Gray 3d, chairman of the House Budget Committee; Thomas S. Foley, the House majority leader; Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, and James C. Miller 3d, the budget director.

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2 Are Named to Key Posts in the Dole Campaign

By BERNARD WEINRAUB
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — Two longtime Republican workers were named today to key positions in the Bob Dole Presidential campaign amid signs that the organization would undergo further shifts in the next few days.

Former Labor Secretary William E. Brock 3d, the campaign chairman, announced that Bernard Windon, a former associate of Mr. Brock and of former Defense Secretary Donald S. Rumsfeld, would serve as deputy chairman to manage "the day-to-day operations" of the campaign.

Mr. Brock also announced that Norman Watts, a 44-year-old Vermont lawyer, would serve as political director of the campaign. Mr. Watts worked in the late 1960's for Ronald Reagan, when he was Governor of California.

In the 1970's both men worked in the Presidential campaigns of Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, but had not played subtantial political roles in recent years. Mr. Windon was also deputy campaign chairman in 1980 for Howard H. Baker Jr., who briefly ran for President.

Although Mr. Brock emphasized that the appointments were part of an expansion process within thc campaign organization, the shifts stirrcd some dismay within the Dole organization as well as among Republican strategists.

"It obviously creates morale problcms and dissension, with 90 days left before the lowa caucuses," said one key Dole campaign aide. "It also creates two camps — the Dole camp, the people who have been working here for a whilc, and the Brock camp. Just when we should be gearing up for lowa and New Hamsphire, we're going through this."

Mr. Windon will essentially rcplace the current campaign director, William D. Lacy, who was named vice chairman for stratcgy and planning.

Mr. Brock indicated today that two consultants with thc campaign, David Kecnc, chairman of the American Conservative Union, and Donald J. Devine, former head of the Office of Personnel Management, would remain with thc organization. The two men are especially close to conservatives within the Republican Party.

Mr. Brock said in a statement that the changes were spurrcd by "the momentum," of the campaign , which, he said, was "growing by lcaps and bounds." But campaign aides said that Mr. Brock had ordered a review of the Dole organization in recent weeks and concluded that thc scnior staff was young and inexperienced, and that no coherent strategy had emerged.

"There will be more announccments planned, and probably continuing on as we bring on more talent," Mari Maseng, the communications director.

Ms. Maseng, a former White House official, was dcsignated press secretary today to Mr. Dole's Presidential campaign, and will serve as the Senator's principal spokesman. Previously, Ms. Maseng had also overseen speechwriters and Mr. Dole's television commercials. Ms. Maseng will report directly to Mr. Dole, one of the few campaign aides to do so.

Your Money
Saturday in Business Day
The New York Times

The Campaign Trail

Presidential Candidates Find No Cure For 'Absentee Legislator Syndrome'

By CLIFFORD D. MAY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — In May, the House of Representatives voted on an amendment to establish a bipartisan commission empowered to close unneeded military bases.

How did Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, vote on this key legislation with implications for both the Federal budget deficit and United States security?

He did not vote.

In June, the House voted on an amendment to bar travel by United States citizens to Central America for the purpose of assisting the military operations of the Nicaraguan Government.

How did Jack F. Kemp, Republican of upstate New York, a fiery opponent of the Managua regime, vote on this issue?

He did not vote.

Mr. Kemp has missed more than 200 votes since the beginning of the year, and Mr. Gephardt has failed to participate in more than 250, far more than is usual for lawmakers. Instead, the bulk of their time and energy has been invested in the race for their parties' Presidential nominations.

Dole Is the Exception

The attendence record is not much better for the other legislators who are Presidential candidates. Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, has missed more than 150 votes this year. Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, has been absent for about 125. And the percentage of votes all these candidates have missed has been increasing sharply as the primary season draws near.

The one exception among the Presidential contenders has been the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, who has missed only 11 votes since last January. However, Mr. Dole, a Kansas Republican, officially announced his candidacy only on Nov. 9.

Vice President Bush does not vote except to break ties in the Senate.

A Continuing Problem

The conflict between legislating and running for office is not new. Each Presidential year, candidates who hold public office face the challenge of balancing the demands of their work in Washington with the call of the hustings and the campaign trail. The latter usually takes precedence, a fact that may come to haunt their later political careers.

But while the "absentee legislator syndrome" is well known, it is not something that the candidates are eager to talk about. Most did not return phone calls on the subject, nor did they allow their spokesmen to discuss the subject for them.

One who was willing to discuss the matter was Mr. Kemp. "I'm representing my district," he said. "I'm earning my keep."

His constituents, Mr. Kemp went on, knew when they elected him that he was going to run for higher office; he said he was serving them better by pounding the pavement and pressing the flesh in Iowa and New Hampshire than by resting on his laurels in Washington.

'That Means Missing Votes'

James Kilpatrick, press secretary to Mr. Simon, acknowledged that the Senator's absence from the Senate floor had been a sensitive issue back home. "The Chicago papers are very good about pointing out who votes and who doesn't, and you get a lot of letters to the editor when votes are missed," he said. "But it just isn't possible to do everything. We decided way back when that if Paul was going to run, he was going to run and that means missing votes."

> Do lawmakers have the time to run for office while doing their job?

Mr. Kilpatrick noted, too, that when votes or other events considered especially important have taken place, like the battle over the Supreme Court nomination of Robert H. Bork, Mr. Simon, a member of the Judiciary Committee, canceled campaign events to participate.

Theodore J. Lowi, senior professor of American institutions at Cornell University, said: "It really isn't possible anymore for a politician to both run for office and do his job effectively. This is an important characteristic of contemporary politics."

Kennedy Often Absent

He and several other experts on the Presidency speculated that the problem of conflicting duties might be one reason no incumbent officeholder since World War II, with the exception of John F. Kennedy, has been elected to the Presidency.

"Eisenhower, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, all were out of office at the time they ran for President and won," noted William Schneider, a political analyst with the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research organization. Truman, Johnson and Ford were all Vice Presidents who acceded to the Presidency rather than being elected.

As for Kennedy, he was "notorious for his absences" from the Senate floor when he was running for office, Professor Lowi said.

Henry Graff, an expert on the Presidency at Columbia University, said that the voters might prefer candidates who are not in office. "They enjoy an advantage because they're not in the muck and slime of the daily activities of governing," he said.

Whatever the comparative advantages, changes in the way candidates have been nominated since 1972 have tended to encourage a broader range of officeholders to run for President, Professor Lowi said, even though none of them has been elected. "The system has become wide open," he said. "The key is the decline of the political parties and the loss of control of the nominating process."

This more open system, with its emphasis on a few early primaries and its de-emphasis on party power brokers, "means that even young members of the House can now get into the race, which was not always the case," Professor Lowi said. "But it also means that a candidate has to start early and spend more time paying dues out there. So you have to be away from Washington and the work you're getting paid to be do there. I don't want to forgive anybody, yet I'm sympathetic. It's inevitable."

Later, a Possible Problem

None of the experts thought it likely that chronic absenteeism would become an important issue in the current Presidential campaign. "Al Gore is not going to lose the Tennessee primary because he missed a lot of votes in Washington," Mr. Schneider said. But several said that the issue might come back to haunt the candidates later. "Those whose campaigns are unsuccessful — and most will be, after all — may find their standing at home eroded," Mr. Schneider said.

He cited Senator Alan Cranston of California, whose unsuccessful run for the 1984 Democratic Presidential nomination, rebounded in 1986, when the absentee issue contributed to an uncharacteristically close re-election race.

"When they run for re-election," Mr. Schneider said, "their opponents will be able to depict them as national figures who ignored their states in order to try to fulfill a vain ambition to be President. And their records of absenteeism will be used as a potent symbol of that."

The New York Times/Jim Wilson

Associated Press

Representative Jack F. Kemp, left, Republican of New York, and Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, campaigning in New Hampshire. Both have missed voting on key legislation this year as they campaigned for their parties' Presidential nominations.

State Department

Go Directly to Congress, Envoys Told

By ELAINE SCIOLINO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — It was a most unusual pilgrimage. Nine foreign ambassadors, from France to Fiji, filed into the office of Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead earlier this month, cast aside their diplomatic politesse and protested that the United States was not paying its bill for the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Whitehead told the ambassadors, whose countries have contributed the troops that make up the force of 5,700 people, that he couldn't agree more.

But in a suggestion that startled some of the envoys, the State Department official urged them to petition Congress themselves, explaining that the Administration has little leverage anymore with Congress over money matters.

Indeed, Congress's increasing role in the process of shaping American foreign policy has spawned legislative fiefdoms with varying degrees of influence. This in turn has created a growing number of lobbyists representing foreign governments and domestic interest groups who go door-to-door on Capitol Hill, fighting for causes as diverse as textile quotas and arms sales.

'It's Terribly Unusual'

Still, for the State Department to ask foreign envoys to intercede with Capitol Hill is highly irregular, reflecting both the depth of mistrust between the Reagan Administration and Congress, and the odd way that decisions sometimes are made in Washington.

"It's terribly unusual given the annals of diplomatic practice," said one State Department official of Mr. Whitehead's request. "But all good embassy people have learned to carry their own water on the Hill."

Not all ambassadors are willing to do that, arguing that the formal protest lodged with the State Department should be sufficient to prompt the United States to meet its treaty obligations by paying its bills. At a meeting of European ambassadors after the State Department visit, a number of ambassadors expressed distaste for doing what they said was the Administration's responsibility.

> Some foreign ambassadors object to the unusual procedure.

"It seems to me highly unusual that representatives of foreign countries are required by responsible officials to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state," said one ambassador. "Usually governments tell you to stay out of their affairs."

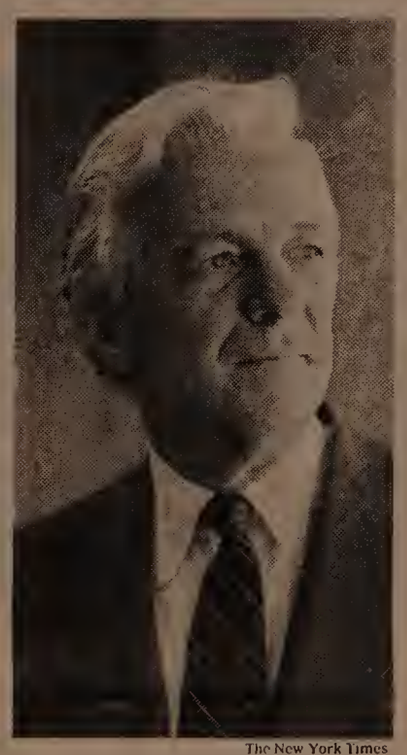
Humiliating Task

Another ambassador told colleagues he would refuse to go hat in hand to Capitol Hill, calling the lobbying process a humiliating experience. "It's easier for me to see the President of the United States than to get an appointment with a Congressional aide," he said, expressing the frustration of many of his colleagues over the inaccessibility of many lawmakers and their staffs.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, or Unifil, has never had much support on Capitol Hill. The force, created nine years' ago at the United States' insistence with an imprecise mandate to pacify southern Lebanon, has never been allowed by Israel to deploy its troops south of an Israeli-occupied zone along the Lebanon-Israel border.

Despite Israel's more accepting attitude toward the force in recent years, few lawmakers are willing to actively promote the force, particularly in an environment of severe budgetary restrictions and antipathy toward the United Nations.

The United States currently owes more than $60 million for the force, as well as about $400 million to the United Nations regular budget and tens of millions more for other assorted U.N. debts. Financing has been a victim of budget-slashing in Congress, and diplomats say the Administration has not protested vigorously enough.



The New York Times

John C. Whitehead

Not all ambassadors have been reluctant to lobby Congress on Unifil's behalf, albeit with varying degrees of success, and some welcome the advice from the Administration.

"The reality is that we have to deal with Congress," said Ambassador Abdallah Bouhabib of Lebanon, who has lobbied strongly for Unifil. "People in the State Department encourage you, especially when they're sympathetic to your point of view."

> Administration offers highly irregular advice.

Mr. Bouhabib enjoyed a small measure of success recently with Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, who is a key member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Mr. Bouhabib focused on Mr. Hollings after Mr. Hollings wrote the ambassadors of Sweden and Finland that he would not reverse his position against financing the force.

After the Lebanese Ambassador told the Senator that Unifil helped to limit the violence and that American interest is necessary at a time when the Soviet Union has decided to pay close to $200 million for Unifil and three other U.N. forces, Senator Hollings apparently agreed to reconsider his position.

"The visit softened him a little," said a Hollings aide. The Senator was further persuaded by a letter from Ambassador Moshe Arad of Israel, arguing the relatively new Israeli position that Unifil has a "reassuring and tranquilizing effect" on the local population.

"The Senator is no longer adamantly opposed," said the aide. "I don't think he'll go on fire for Unifil, but he will try to fit it in."

Even if Congress agrees to finance Unifil, at most, the United Nations will get $18.4 million from the United States for next year, which still makes the United States a debtor.

Briefing

Simon reaches for character issue ■ Keeping a political scorecard ■ Gorbachev to bear gift of art

Simon Cites Character

If this is the year of the character issue in Presidential politics, then Senator Paul Simon's first set of television commercials, which begin running in Iowa this week, suggest that he may be out to corner the market.

Centered on the slogan, "Isn't it time to believe again?" the two commercials are shot against a backdrop of heroic piano music reminiscent of the film "Chariots of Fire."

Mr. Simon, the Illinois Democrat who harks back to the tradition of Harry Truman and Franklin D. Roosevelt, is shown on the back of a Truman-style campaign train and speaking from his lakeside porch amid the autumn leaves.

He also is shown working on a vintage typewriter, and says that in his first career as an editor, he "just wanted to run a good small-town newspaper." But he goes on to describe a struggle against organized crime that he led in his news columns.

The commercials are full of testimonials including words like "trust," and "courage."

"It was very unpopular for him to take many of the positions he took," said Cecil Partee, the Illinois state treasurer. "But it didn't seem to bother him, because he believed so strongly in what was right. That's the Paul Simon I know."

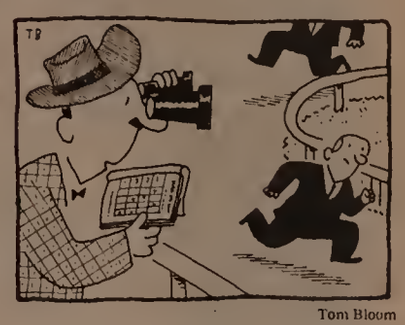
One of the two commercials is two minutes long, something of a departure from the conventional wisdom that political ads should run 30 seconds or 60 seconds. Mr. Simon's media consultant, David Axelrod of Chicago, said he is confident viewers will sit through the longer commercial, but he is hedging his bets. The second commercial runs 30 seconds.

Campaign Scorecard

For those who are "having trouble keeping track of who's done what" in the Presidential campaign, the Washington publication Roll Call is offering what it bills as a "Moral Scorecard."

"Now you can chart the peccadilloes of Presidential candidates like an expert," the newspaper said in this week's edition, explaining that readers should enter a check mark when a candidate commits an "offense" in such categories as Sex, Drugs, Plagiarism, Dirty Tricks and Unorthodox Funding.

Since the 1988 Presidential season has already had a string of scandals, disclosures and public confessions, there is at least one check mark



Tom Bloom

made for the reader in each of those categories.

And in the final column, there are two "X's" on the lines for Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. and former Senator Gary Hart.

That category is called, "Drop Out."

Bearing Summit Gift

When Mikhail S. Gorbachev comes to Washington next month for the summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet leader will not be empty-handed. To complement the exchange of words, according to preliminary planning, there is to be an exchange of art, and the Russians are to lend a Rembrandt painting to be displayed at the National Gallery of Art.

A spokeswoman for the gallery said she could not confirm such an arrangement. But at the United States Information Agency, which is coordinating the matter, an official said that the Rembrandt, presumably from the Hermitage in Leningrad, was to be sent to Washington.

In exchange, the official said, one or more paintings from the United States will be shown in the Soviet Union.

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Source 97

Scrutiny of Agent Orange Data Allowed

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — Over the protest of seven chemical manufacturers, the Supreme Court today let stand an appeals court order that the companies allow Vietnam veterans who sued them see research documents on the herbicide Agent Orange.

The chemical defoliant, which was sprayed from the air in Vietnam to denude enemy jungle areas, is suspected by groups representing thousands of veterans as the cause of cancer and other ailments, although Federal medical studies have not established this. The defoliant compound contains traces of the toxic chemical dioxin.

In May 1984, hours before the veterans' lawsuit against the seven companies was to go to trial before Judge Jack B. Weinstein of Federal District Court in Brooklyn, the plaintiffs and the companies reached a settlement. It established a $180 million fund for the claimants and their survivors, a group that may total 120,000 people.

Papers Locked Away

The settlement also called for the return to the companies of documents detailing company findings on the toxicity of Agent Orange. The papers, many of them granted court protection against public disclosure on the ground that they contained patent and other "proprietary information," were locked in the Brooklyn courthouse or were in lawyers' offices.

But the veterans' groups then sought to study the documents for evidence that the companies might have had early knowledge of harmful effects from exposure to Agent Orange. The companies resisted but Judge Weinstein granted the request. Last June, the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld his ruling.

The companies appealed the ruling to the Supreme Court, arguing that it would encourage "frivolous suits for the sole purpose" of access to private corporate documents.

Today, the Court refused to consider the appeal in the case, Dow v. Ryan, No. 87-224.

The result appeared to weaken a traditional claim of corporations, that they may keep sensitive internal papers, including reports on their own laboratory studies of hazardous products, secret.

The corporations involved are the Dow Chemical Company, the Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company, Hercules Inc., the Monsanto Company, T H Agriculture and Nutrition Company, the Thompson Chemicals Corporation and Uniroyal Inc. Their lead counsel is Leonard L. Rivkin of Uniondale, L.I., whose secretary said today that she could not reach him to seek comment.

Mike Leaveck, a spokesman for the Vietnam Veterans of America, one of the original applicants for access to the companies' data, said that a team of medical and legal experts would be assembled to study the company documents, which he said might provide new evidence of Government responsibility for veterans' injuries.

The group has supported other lawsuits seeking to force the Veterans Administration to compensate veterans who contend that illness and death resulted from exposure to Agent Orange.

Ruling on Pretrial Statements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — The Court let stand a ruling that the public has no right to hear or see pretrial statements in criminal cases that were given under oath but not in a courtroom.

The Court, without comment, refused to hear arguments by Florida newspapers that reporters have a right either to attend sessions at which depositions are given or to obtain copies of them.

The cases are Palm Beach Newspapers v. Burk, 87-507; Miami Herald v. Burk, 87-508; Palm Beach Newspapers v. Hagler, 87-509, and Miami Herald v. Hagler, 87-510.

The Court also let stand a ruling that a criminal defense lawyer may be forced to give the prosecution notes from the pretrial questioning of prosecution witnesses.

The justices, citing the lack of a "substantial Federal question" in Boclair v. Illinois, 87-10, rejected an appeal by a Chicago lawyer cited for contempt of court for refusing to turn over such notes in a murder case.

Associated Press

Altameta Roberson looking at the wreckage of her mobile home after tornado Sunday in Giddings, Tex.

Runaway Locomotives Halted

DEERFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP) — Six unmanned locomotives traveled more than 30 miles today at speeds up to 55 miles per hour before dispatchers were able to guide them onto a siding where they crashed into empty boxcars and stopped, officials said.

No injuries were reported as the engines sped through half a dozen small towns in western Massachusetts and past a line of striking railroad workers at the East Deerfield yards, said Colin Pease, a vice president for the Guilford Transportation Company. The company is the parent of the Springfield Terminal Railroad, whose workers are on strike.

He said that the locomotives were "intentionally released" and that the railroad had asked the Federal Railroad Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to look into the incident.

Track Switches Thrown

Mr. Pease said initially that he believed the incident was related to the five-day-old walkout. But he said later he had spoken "in the heat of the moment" and amended his statement to say the railroad had no comment on whether it was related to the job action.

The locomotives were connected and idling near Gardner when they were released about 10:15 A.M.

Railroad dispatchers cleared the tracks and guided the speeding engines by throwing track switches during the 45-minute southbound journey. The dispatchers routed the engines onto a rural siding near the village of Old Deerfield.

Speed Slowed by Grade

It was unclear how fast the engines were traveling when they hit the line of empty cars. But their speed had been slowed by a slight uphill grade. and damage was minimal, said Hal Dwyer, a railroad inspector on the scene.

"It was terrifying," said Ed Croteau, one of about a dozen strikers who watched the locomotives speed past on a long, dangerous curve which he said had a posted speed limit of 8 m.p.h.

"It was rocking back and forth," Mr. Croteau said. "The wheels came right off the rail when it went along the curve. It's a miracle it didn't just derail and explode right here."

Eugene Lyden, vice president of the United Transportation Union, which represents about 1,200 railroad workers in several states who walked off the job Thursday, said the incident highlighted the union's concerns about safety. "One of our major complaints has been the condition of the locomotives and our concerns that any should get away," Lyden said.

The New York Times/Nov. 17, 1987

Tornadoes caused damage of at least $5 million in Palestine, Tex.

Storms Along the Gulf Inflict Wide Damages

PALESTINE, Tex., Nov. 16 (AP) — New storms with heavy rain and high wind struck the Gulf Coast from East Texas to Mississippi today, causing new damage and stalling efforts to clean up wreckage left by tornadoes.

In Louisiana Gov. Edwin W. Edwards declared a state of emergency in eight parishes today while crews hampered by flooded streets and highways worked to repair gas leaks and broken power lines left by Sunday's storms.

Storms that began Sunday had killed 11 people and injured more than 200 in Texas and Louisiana.

"Most of the time you see severe weather during the spring months, April, May and June," said Buddy McElroy of the National Weather Service's office in Fort Worth, Tex. "But there is a second peak in the fall."

Damage from Sunday's tornadoes was estimated in the millions of dollars, with Palestine's public works director, M. E. Mathis, reporting damage of $5 million to $12 million here alone.

'It Felt Like an Hour'

A tornado that struck Caldwell on Sunday "lasted about three minutes but it felt like an hour," said Diana Telschow, adding, "The back door looked like a breathing monster; it just wanted to suck us out."

At least 16 Texas counties reported damage from an estimated 20 tornadoes from Sunday into today, a Department of Public Safety spokesman, David Wells, said.

More funnel clouds were also were sighted today in Louisiana and Mississippi.

80,000 Without Service

"There were boats flying around in the air and trees down everywhere," Police Officer Richard Spencer of Madison, Miss., said of a tornado that hit a lake.

The weather service at Galveston reported wind gusts up to 100 miles per hour, while gusts at Hobby Airport in Houston were recorded at 80 m.p.h.

More than 80,000 customers of the Houston Lighting and Power Company were without service, mostly in an area between Houston and Galveston, said a spokeswoman, Geri Konigsberg.

Elsewhere in southeast Texas today, wind ripped the roofs off an elementary school in Santa Fe and a store in Dickinson. About 90 miles south of San Antonio, a twister cut a milelong swath through the western side of Beeville, said Sheriff's Deputy Ronnie Olivares of Bee County.

Public schools in the Mississippi towns of Ridgeland, Madison and Flora went on tornado alerts, moving hundreds of children into halls and other protected areas, officials said. Power was out at a number of schools in Warren County, Miss., the schools remained open rather than risk sending students out, said Superintendent Ed Gilley.

About 400 families were evacuated from houses and about 100 patients from nursing homes in Alexandria, La., where water rose up to 8 feet in some low-lying areas.

Fallen power lines blacked out 10,000 southwest Louisiana customers,; said a Gulf States Utilities spokesman, Bill Benedetto.

No New Injuried Reported

No new injuries were reported today in Louisiana or Mississippi, but a Texaco worker was killed at Bay City, Tex., when wind toppled an oil well drilling rig he was working on, said Mike Cox of the Department of Public Safety in Austin.

In Palestine, a city of about 16,000, officials said 86 businesses and at least 128 homes were damaged by Sunday's tornadoes.

With about 50 National Guardsmen standing by, some businesses in Palestine reopened today despite damage.

"We've got a lot of stuff to clean up, but we figured people are going to be needing stuff at the same time, so we might as well sell them what we can," said Brian Nordquist, manager of a building and supply store that was heavily damaged, who was doing a brisk business in plastic sheeting and plywood.

2 Years After Riots, Tennessee Prisons Are Calm Amid Construction

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16 (AP) — Wracked by riots two years ago that left one inmate dead and $11 million in damage, Tennessee's prisons have calmed down since the state started to revitalize its decaying correction system.

Scars remain from July 1985, when frustration among the prisoners over years of crowding and neglect finally boiled over because of a new law requiring them to wear uniforms with horizontal stripes. The rioting spread to four prisons.

No riots have occurred since that tense summer, and the number of prison disturbances and assaults has significantly fallen.

"The inmates see we're making a good-faith effort to improve conditions," said Correction Commissioner Steve Norris. "And they know that you can't change the nature of a prison system overnight."

$200 Million Building Program

Tennessee's $200 million prison construction-renovation program, approved by a special legislative session after the violence, is not expected to be complete until early 1990.

But in the last few months, the first signs of the investment have become vysible, with bulldozers moving dirt at sites where construction will begin next spring on two new maximum-security prisons. Ten other prisons are scheduled for security improvements and other renovations.

> 'The inmates see we're making a good-faith effort.'

"A lot of projects will be bursting on the scene soon — large projects and small projects alike," said Jeff Reynolds, prison trouble-shooter with the state comptroller's office. "There's going to be a flurry of activity all across the state."

The state is under a Federal court order to upgrade its prison system, and earlier Gov. Ned McWherter complained that no concrete had been poured for new prisons.

Mr. Reynolds attributed delays mostly to the state's initial inability to determine a clear course and stay on it. "A lot has to be done before you turn dirt, and that's hard to understand sometimes," he said.

However, even when two new prisons come into use in 1990, overcrowding will remain. Because the new prisons are replacing the state's antiquated main prison, which is to be closed that year, Tennessee will have only 271 more prison beds than it does today.

That point galls many local sheriffs who have had to squeeze state felons into already bulging jails because of overcrowded state facilities.

Sheriff Terry Ashe, past president of the Tennessee Sheriffs' Association, said of state officials: "They're forcing county jails to become small penitentiaries."

But state officials, maintaining that there will always be criminals to fill bed space, say the investment is mainly to upgrade a crumbling system.

'Not a Capacity Solution'

"This first wave of construction is not a capacity solution," Mr. Reynolds said. "It improves the mix — makes the whole system a lot more manageable."

What Tennessee needs, according to state officials and consultants, is to make the existing prison system easier to manage, then to look at the sentencing structure and find alternative ways to handle its convicted criminals.

Recent crackdowns on law breakers, including drunken drivers, have resulted in more and longer prison sentences, but the legislators who approved the policies did not address the need for additional prison space.

"The Legislature did not exercise foresight," said state Senatir Bill Richardson, chairman of the Prison Oversight Committee. "Safety was a good selling point for getting tough on crime, but we failed to realize the costs."

Projections show that, if Tennessee's sentencing structure remains untouched, the demand for bed space will grow to 11,000 from 7,500 in five years.

The Legislature has named a commission to develop a plan for changing the sentencing structure. Its recommendations are due next October.

"This would be the ultimate solution to prison overcrowding — to take a look at the system itself," said state Representative Jimmy Kyle Davis, who drafted the legislation creating the commission. "It's a monumental task. A complete revision of the criminal code hasn't been done since the 1850's."

Jury Selection Begins in Trial Of Charleston, W.Va., Mayor

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 16 (AP) — Jury selection began today in the drug trial of Mayor Mike Roark after the judge ruled that prosecutors could not present evidence of cocaine use unless it was included in the indictment.

Mr. Roark has pleaded not guilty to 27 counts of drug conspiracy, possession and distribution and to three counts of conspiring to obstruct justice by persuading a witness to lie to a grand jury.

The Mayor, a former Kanawha County prosecutor and onetime Assistant United States Attorney in Pittsburgh, made a reputation as a relentless opponent of drug dealers. He insists he has never used cocaine.

Prosecutors said the evidence they wanted to introduce would show a pattern of cocaine use by Mr. Roark. Defense attorneys argued that some of the evidence preceded the statute of limitations and should not be brought before the jury.

115 Prospective Jurors Called

Federal District Judge Walter Hoffman, ruling just before jury selection began, said the jury could be presented only with evidence of drug use alleged in the indictment.

Federal court officials called in 115 prospective jurors today, and 98 appeared in court. Judge Hoffman spent much of the morning going over the 30-count indictment with prospective jurors.

The judge said it might be difficult to name 12 jurors and two alternates because of Mayor Roark's position in the community and the pretrial publicity.

In a questionnaire designed to speed the process of jury selection, potential jurors were asked whether they knew Mr. Roark and whether they thought they were prejudiced about drug use and possession.

Judge Hoffman and attorneys for both sides then questioned the jurors on the basis of their written responses.

If convicted on all charges, the Mayor faces a maximum of sentence of 182 years in prison and a fine of $525,000.

When he was a prosecutor, Mr. Roark was known as "Mad Dog" for his zeal in tracking down drug dealers. He occasionally donned camouflage fatigues and carried a pistol to participate in drug raids.

Broker Likely to Testify

He was elected Mayor in 1983, upsetting the incumbent, Joe Smith, and was re-elected by a landslide last April 20.

Prosecutors contend that from 1980 to 1986 the 41-year-old Mayor distributed cocaine at a bar, at a footrace and at his home, and possessed it in his office, in a city car and in a high school parking lot. Among the expected witnesses is George Hodges, a real estate broker and an admitted cocaine distributor who testified last January that he sold cocaine to Mr. Roark four times.

Mr. Roark, a Republican, contends that the United States Attorney's Office, led by a Reagan Administration appointee, has been out to get him.

An Unlucky Lottery Winner

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Nov. 16 (AP) — A man who won $50,000 in the state lottery died the next day, officials said today. Clarence Kinder, 77 years old, won the money Thursday on a televised lottery show. He died Friday night of a heart attack, said his stepdaughter, Lucy Bell. "Thursday was the greatest day of his life," she added. "He was making plans about how he was going to buy a house."

Handouts of Cheese, Milk and Rice to Be Cut 50%

Continued From Page I

of price supports.

Robert H. Sindt, an assistant deputy administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, another Agriculture Department agency, said, "The objective of the 1985 law was to achieve a better balance between supply and demand, and it seems to be accomplishing that purpose."

'Commodities Will Be Missed'

But Robert J. Fersh, executive director of the Food Research and Action Center, a nonprofit group that seeks to alleviate hunger and malnutrition, said: "These commodities will be missed. At a time when there is hunger in America, we are very concerned about the loss of commodities to supplement the diet of people who need them."

In a notice published in the Federal Register, Mrs. Kondratas said she believed that the amount of excess cheese, nonfat dry milk, rice and honey available for distribution in the current fiscal year, 1988, would be half of the amount available in 1987.

Agriculture Department officials estimated that these amounts would be available: 210 million pounds of cheese, 48 million pounds of dry milk, 90 million pounds of rice and 48 million pounds of honey.

The commodity distribution program began in December 1981 with an announcement by President Reagan, who said the Government could not sit by and watch "millions upon millions of pounds of cheese" turn to waste when American families were under increasing financial pressure.

Program Was to Be Temporary

The program was meant to be temporary. It was renamed the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program in 1983, when Congress directed the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute surplus flour, cornmeal, rice and honey, as well as dairy products, through charitable institutions, food banks and soup kitchens.

Zy Weinberg, executive director of the Texas Association of Community Action Agencies, said the commodity program was "extremely popular" and was helping more people than the food stamp program in Texas and some other states. Nationwide, 19.4 million people participate in the food stamp program.

Congress has provided $50 million a year to help states pay for the storage and distribution of surplus commodities. The Administration has opposed such appropriations and tried to defer spending the money provided by Congress.

Statistics compiled by Agriculture Department officials help explain why they believe they will have to cut back the distribution of certain commodities. The Governmment's "uncommitted inventory" of cheese was 98 million pounds at the end of last September, down from 968 million at the same period in 1984, 657 million in 1985 and 559 million in 1986.

The inventory of nonfat dry milk decreased even more dramatically, to 63 million pounds in September from 1.2 billion in 1984, 981 million in 1985 and 697 million last year.

Distribution to Continue

The Agriculture Department said it would continue to distribute cheese, milk, rice and honey as long as supplies lasted. If the distribution continues at the same rate as in the last fiscal year, the department said, donations "may not be made" in the last two quarters of the current fiscal year, from next April 1 through Sept. 30.

> The inventory of surplus food has been dramatically reduced.

In the current fiscal year, the Government also plans to distribute 144 million pounds of flour, 48 million pounds of cornmeal and 72 million pounds of butter. It distributed the same amounts of these commodities in the fiscal year that ended last Sept. 30.

If production or market conditions change, the amounts distributed could be more or less than the initial estimates, department officials said.

A study of the program done for the Agriculture Department this year found that 98 percent of the households receiving surplus commodities had incomes of less than $15,000 a year, while 44 percent had incomes of less than $5,000. Thirty-eight percent of the households receiving assistance were headed by people 60 years old or over. Forty-eight percent of the households had children under 18.

Trial Opens for Colombian in Cocaine Smuggling

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 16 (AP) — Carlos Lehder Rivas set out to become "the king of cocaine transportation," a Federal prosecutor said today as opening arguments began in the Colombian's trial on drug smuggling charges.

Mr. Lehder is said by investigators to be a top figure in an organization, the Medellin Cartel, which they assert is responsible for 80 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

United States Attorney Robert Merkle told the jury that in 1974 Mr. Lehder developed his plan to take over the cocaine trade while in prison in the Federal Correctional Institution in Danbury, Conn.

"Lehder's plan was to develop sufficient income from the sale of cocaine, to literally buy his own island nation, a haven from international drug laws," Mr. Merkle said. "Carlos Lehder pursued a singular dream, a singular vision to be the king of cocaine transportation."

When Mr. Merkle told District Judge Howell W. Melton that he expected his argument to last about two hours, Edward R. Shohat, one of Mr. Lehder's lawyers, complained that the State of the Union Address did not take that long. Mr. Shohat said the defense would take as much time as the prosecution did.

Mr. Lehder, who is 38 years old, is charged in a 1981 indictment with smuggling 3.3 tons of cocaine from Colombia to Normans Cay in the Bahamas and then to airports in Georgia and North Florida in 1979 and 1980.

Read Books and Made Faces

In months of court sessions, Mr. Lehder has read books, including "German, The Easy Way," and thumbed through legal documents. He has often joked with court security guards and made faces for spectators in the courtroom. Jack Reed, a co-defendant, has been reading "The Power of Positive Thinking."

Since his extradition from Colombia last February, Mr. Lehder has been held under heavy security at Federal prisons in Marion, Ill., Taladega, Ala., and Atlanta. He is being held in an undisclosed Jacksonville-area location during trial.

Lists of 213 Government witnesses, 193 witnesses for Mr. Lehder and 27 witnesses for Mr. Reed have been submitted. On the Lehder witness list are such names as Robert L. Vesco, a fugitive financier, F. Lee Bailey, a lawyer, and Bahamanian officials.

Max Melmelstein, a Government informant who is a former American contact for the Colombian drug cartel, is on both the defense and prosecutions lists, along with a number of Drug Enforcement Administration agents.

Mr. Lehder was charged in an 11-count indictment with conspiracy, cocaine importation, operating a continuing criminal enterprise and eight counts of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute.

Mr. Reed, 57, of San Pedro, Calif., who was arrested at his coconut farm in Panama, is charged only with conspiracy.

Two Customs Officials Killed As Plane Crashes in Mexico

CALEXICO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP) — A United States Customs plane conducting technical exercises crashed in Mexico and exploded, killing the pilot and the co-pilot, officials said today.

James D. Taylor, 41 years old, and David Louie Crater, 33, both of San Diego, died instantly in the Sunday night crash just south of the Mexican border, said Mike Fleming, a Customs spokesman in Los Angeles.

The Cessna 441 Conquest twin-engine aircraft was conducting routine radar calibration exercises when the crash occurred, Mr. Fleming said. The Mexican authorities provided assistance at the crash site.

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Crash Inquiry Focusing on Role of Snow

Continued From Page 1

minutes before the takeoff.

Investigators were able to recover the two crash recorders, which should help in reconstructing the accident, the worst crash in Stapleton International Airport's 58-year history.

Bad weather is a fact of winter life at Stapleton. Although the first storm of the season had dumped about six inches of snow in the Denver area Sunday and a stiff north wind had reduced visibility to less than half a mile, officials said conditions were well within the limits for safe takeoffs.

"The storm we had yesterday was a fairly typical winter storm for Denver, maybe a little more severe than was forecasted," said George Doughty, director of aviation at Stapleton. "But there was nothing unusual that would have required us to close the airport."

He said the decision to delay or cancel flights is up to the airlines, unless airport officials simply cannot keep the runways cleared of snow and ice. "We had more than 200 arrivals and departures on that particular runway Sunday with no complaints from pilots," Mr. Doughty said, noting that the runway in use was wet and slushy but not icy at the time of the crash.

Although an initial line of speculation was that the plane might have encountered an abrupt change in wind speed or direction, technical experts noted that such wind shears occur mostly in the summer. Further, the Federal Aviation Administration said no alarms had been sounded by a wind shear alert system deployed around the Denver airport.

Similarities are discerned with previous DC-9 incidents.

Passengers and other witnesses to Sunday's accident seemed in broad agreement about what had happened, although the safety board still must conduct detailed official interviews.

According to witnesses' accounts, the plane had barely left the ground, about 2:16 P.M. mountain standard time, when its flight became severely erratic and it fell back onto the runway.

"That flight lasted five seconds, maybe six," said Lieut. Curtis Renfro, an aviation maintenance officer who saw the crash from another Continental flight landing on a parallel runway.

"The last time I saw it, it was grossly tilted. He was actually up on his starboard wing. When that happens, the pilot tries to flip to left to correct. He may have overcompensated."

Others gave similar accounts of the plane tilting in one direction and then the other before flipping over.

Although Continental said the plane had been sprayed 26 minutes before takeoff, safety experts said that whether this would have been sufficient to protect the plane from dangerous ice build-ups would depend on the quantity and quality of the snowfall.

Spokesmen for the Federal Aviation Administration said that according to official weather reports conditions were within the minimums allowed for Continental takeoffs under F.A.A. rules.

These say that the airline may allow a DC-9 to take off if a measuring device at the takeoff point shows a "runway visual range" of 1,600 feet. Initially, the F.A.A. said that the official weather report showed a measurement of only 1,200 feet. The agency later said the correct figure was 2,000 feet.

The temperature was reported at 28 degrees, which brought it within the range where ice accumulation on a plane's fuselage, especially a plane without leading-edge wing slats, could become hazardous, according to an F.A.A. report.

In reporting on the Airborne Express accident in Philadelphia, the safety board said the mishap had impelled it to look into two previous accidents involving the non-slatted DC-9's "under circumstances similar to those of this accident," meaning the one in Philadelphia.

"In these two cases," the report said, "rough surface ice was observed on the wings immediately following the accident. Both wind tunnel and flight test studies by the Douglas Aircraft Company have shown that extremely small accretions of frost, snow, or ice on the wings of the series 10 DC-9 will significantly increase stall speed and reduce the stall angle of attack."

A plane is said to "stall" when the speed of air flowing over the wings decreases to the point where insufficient lifting pressure is generated to keep the plane in the air.

The term "angle of attack" refers to the angle at which the wing is being thrust into the airstream ahead. A plane taking off normally is tilted back to a relatively high angle of attack so as to climb rapidly. But the plane will stall if the angle or upward tilt becomes too great and the engines cannot keep the air flowing around the wings at sufficient speed. An accumulation of ice can reduce the angle at which this will occur.

The safety board also noted in its Philadelphia report that when a plane stalls at a reduced angle of attack, "the wake of disturbed air off the wing can enter the engine inlet" and cause compressors inside the engine to stall.

A compressor stall will, at least momentarily, reduce the propulsive power of the engine, making it even more difficult to keep the plane's speed above the stall speed.

The safety board finally recommended that the F.A.A. emphasize to operators the critical need to de-ice the older DC-9's completely when the temperatrure is less than 32 degrees, as it was Sunday. The board also urged that operators' manuals emphasize "the hazards of minute amounts of wing surface roughness and its effect on stall speed."

A Continental official said that the airline had been training DC-9 pilots since 1972 to operate planes within those limits.

Survivors Trapped for Hours

Meanwhile, Denver hospitals continued to treat the crash victims, several of whom were trapped for hours inside the twisted wreckage of the plane, which broke into three pieces upon impact.

Dr. Norm Dinerman of Denver General Hospital, who helped to coordinate emergency efforts, said today that the fact any passengers emerged alive was due to "tremendous luck, divine providence and the fact that the airplane had not gained a lot of altitude."

Several survivors of the crash gave vivid accounts of their experience Monday. Lisa Ferro, of Boise, Idaho, who was being treated for minor abrasions at Fitzsimmons Hospital Monday said:

"The plane took off and the front end went up and then the plane wobbled right and left. The plane then tilted over and I saw a flash of light and I remembered the impact as it hit. And then there was dirt in my face.

"I was lying on the roof with the seat pinning my face down," Mrs. Ferro continued. "There was one passenger crawling about trying to re-assure people and free them up. I was trapped there for about an hour."

Mrs. Ferro was expected to be released today or tomorrow. She said her husband and parents are meeting her in Denver and they will return to Boise tomorrow, by car.

Another survivor, Dr. Fred Helpenstell of Nampa, Idaho, said: "I remember thinking: 'I am about to die. This is it.' And then I wondered what it's going to feel like."

The last surviving passengers were pulled from the wreckage about 6:40 P.M., officials said. The last bodies were removed about 8:30 p.m. Both Continental pilots died in the crash, as did the senior flight attendents. Two other flight attendants survived.

Associated Press

A Continental Airlines jet taxiing yesterday near the wreckage of the DC-9 that crashed during a snowstorm on Sunday in Denver.

Associated Press

Jim Cash of the National Transportation Safety Board showing reporters in Washington the DC-9's cockpit voice recorder.

FOR AIRLINE, CRASH IS LATEST SETBACK

Continental Has Ranked High in Consumer Complaints — Acquisitions Cited

The fatal accident involving a Continental Airlines jet in Denver Sunday represents another serious setback to the nation's third-largest airline, which has been plagued by a stream of consumer complaints and negative publicity all year.

Continental is a unit of the nation's largest airline holding company, the Texas Air Corporation, which also owns Eastern Airlines. The two airlines have ranked among the carriers most often cited in complaints by travelers to the Transportation Department.

Passengers have complained of overbooked or canceled flights, long lines at ticket counters, unannounced gate changes, baggage mixups and meal shortages. Travel agents have reported that many of their customers request that they not fly with Continental.

Agents say some customers ask not to be booked on the airline.

Continental blamed its acquisitions of People Express and New York Air, which it absorbed in February, for many of the problems. The merger increased by 50 percent the number of Continental planes and workers, creating administrative and scheduling problems.

Texas Air, which operated Texas International Airlines until 1981 when it acquired Continental and merged the two carriers, reported a $72.8 million loss in the third quarter, partly because of the problems of integrating People Express into Continental.

Continental posted a $10.2 million loss for the quarter, at a time when other airlines reported generally strong earnings because of unusually high traffic and fare increases.

In June, a Continental Boeing 747 nearly collided with a Delta Air Lines plane over the Atlantic Ocean.

Also in June, the Transportation Department fined Continental $250,000 in civil penalties for various consumer protection violations.

Continental's chairman, Frank A. Lorenzo announced that month that the airline would spend $1.25 billion this year to improve its facilities and aircraft and $60 million to train employees.

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN AIRLINER CRASH

Safety Board Opens Hearings Into a Disaster in August

ROMULUS, Mich., Nov. 16 (AP) — A witness to the Aug. 16 crash of a Northwest Airlines plane that killed 156 people testified today that the wing flaps were in the proper takeoff position but the jet took longer to get off the ground than expected.

A Federal investigator, however, said evidence compiled in an inquiry indicated that the flaps had not been extended.

The conflicting testimony came on the first day of hearings by the National Transportation Safety Board into the crash of Flight 255. The only survivor was 4-year-old Cecelia Cichan, whose parents and brother were among those killed.

Twenty-seven witnesses are scheduled to testify at the weeklong hearing.

The witness, Douglas Allington, a first officer with Northwest now based in Memphis, testified that he thought the airplane could have become airborne if it had not clipped a light pole in a rental-car parking lot.

Light Pole Cited

"I would have expected them to be airborne before they were," he said. "My personal feeling is that the aircraft would have been able to continue to fly without impact on the light pole."

Other witnesses have told investigators the plane appeared to wobble to the left and right before its wings flattened out to a level position just after it lifted off the runway at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

The plane hit the light pole, veered to the left, hit a building and fell upside down onto Middlebelt Road just outside the airport property.

Mr. Allington said he was in the cockpit of an airplane parked on a taxiway perpendicular to the runway, watching Flight 255 from the time it began its acceleration to the time it disappeared in flames behind the building.

"The flaps and slats were extended," he testified.

He said he could not estimate how far the plane's flaps were extended, but he saw light between the wings and the flaps, indicating they were extended.

John Drake, chief investigator for the safety board, testified earlier that the airplane's flight data recorder and other evidence, including the reconstruction of the damaged wing flap areas, showed that the flaps were not extended.

He also said a review of the cockpit voice recorder "revealed that the captain did not call for the taxi checklist before or during the taxiing of the airplane from the assigned gate to runway 3C."

Associated Press

Joseph Silva, the air traffic controller who handled Northwest Flight 255, describing at hearing yesterday in Romulus, Mich., how the plane began to roll on takeoff before it crashed last Aug.16.

Copter Expert Says Sikorsky Compromised Flight Safety

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — The former top aviation safety engineer for Sikorsky Aircraft says he quit over management practices that compromised helicopter flight safety, according to court papers.

But Sikorsky officials say the safety engineer, Matthew Ellis, quit because he was passed over for promotion.

Mr. Ellis, who resigned from the Stratford, Conn.,-based company last January, is fighting a move by Sikorsky's parent company, the United Technologies Corporation, to limit his role as an expert witness in product liability cases against Sikorsky.

United Technologies said Mr. Ellis took sensitive company documents in violation of his employee contract, a charge he denies.

Design Weakness Blamed

The Ellis case, disclosed today in Defense Week, a Washington newsletter that tracks military issues, comes amid allegations that a design weakness led to the crashes of five Black Hawk helicopters since 1982.

Sikorsky makes UH-60 Black Hawks for the Army and SH-60 Seahawks and CH-53 Sea Stallions for the Navy.

The company came under fire earlier this month after Knight-Ridder newspapers published a news article saying the Black Hawk was vulnerable to ordinary radio waves that might have caused the five crashes. Army and Sikorsky officials have denied the allegation.

In an affidavit filed in Federal District Court in Nashville, Mr. Ellis said: "The management of the company had changed its method of operation in the area of safety, and I believed that my ideals and goals for safe operation of our aircraft were being compromised.

"During my normal interface with customers, it became increasingly difficult to deal with the knowledge that as each day passed, more people were either becoming maimed or killed in our aircraft. I estimate that over 600 people were either killed or seriously injured during the period from January 1981 through January 1987."

Sikorsky's Claim Rejected

Mr. Ellis did not detail his allegations, and there was no answer today at his home in Clarksville, Tenn.

In the affidavit, which was filed last April, Mr. Ellis rejected Sikorsky's claim that he was disgruntled for failure to win promotion. "To the contrary, I had advanced faster than the normal employee," he said.

Mr. Ellis was the Army's top aviation safety official before joining Sikorsky in 1981. After leaving the company, he started a Nashville-based consulting firm, Ellis Failure Analysis Associates.

Mr. Ellis had been hired as an expert witness in several civil cases filed against Sikorsky in connection with helicopter crashes, including a New York case involving a Black Hawk and Minneapolis and Florida litigation involving crashes of the Navy's Sea Stallion, Defense Week reported.

United Technologies filed suit asking a Federal judge to prevent Mr. Ellis from using company documents he allegedly took in violation of his contract.

Mr. Ellis denies that he took documents and says the charge has tarnished his professional reputation.

The company declined to comment on specifics of the case. It released a brief statement saying: "The rules of that U.S. District Court prevent us from commenting on pending litigation."

Mr. Ellis's attorney also declined comment today.

Federal District Judge John T. Nixon issued a temporary restraining order in April against Mr. Ellis, severely limiting him in Sikorsky cases. A hearing is set for Dec. 10 in Nashville.

United Airlines and Union Achieve an Accord

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP) — United Airlines and the union representing 21,000 mechanics and ground workers reached a tentative contract agreement late Sunday, averting a nationwide strike that threatened to shut down the airline, a union official said.

The agreement was reached in Washington by negotiators for the airline and the International Association of Machinists just hours before the expiration of a 30-day cooling off period barring a walkout.

Richard Delaney, president of union Local 1487, said in Chicago that he was notified of the agreement but had no details of the proposed contract. The members are to vote Nov. 23-24 on whether to ratify the contract.

Mr. Delaney had said earlier that employees were prepared to walk picket lines at 12:01 A.M. today, when the no-strike period expired.

Months of Bargaining

United's 6,500 pilots, members of the Air Line Pilots Association, had considered joining any walkout in a sympathy move that could have paralyzed one of the nation's largest carriers.

Daily sessions between the Chicago-based carrier and the union began more than a week ago after months of sporadic bargaining. The contract expired in November 1986.

The 30-day no-strike period was imposed last month by a Federal mediator.

A shutdown of the airline, which employs 61,000 people, would have inconvenienced the estimated 130,000 travelers who use the airline daily. It also would have come at the approach of the Thanksgiving holiday, a peak travel time.

United has declined to divulge the contract terms sought by the airline, but Jim Conley, a union spokesman, said the company wanted concessions that would erode job security, lower starting salaries and impose longer periods between pay raises.

Salaries currently range from $6.50 to $18 per hour for union mechanics, baggage loaders, maintenance and food-service workers. Negotiators for the union are seeking higher wages and benefits, Mr. Conley said.

8 Feared Dead in Plane Crash

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Nov. 16 (AP) — A small corporate plane flying from Chicago to Baraboo, Wis., crashed into a wooded hillside today, killing as many as eight people, the authorities said.

The crash left bits of twisted wreckage strewn for hundreds of feet, and because of the condition of the victims, the authorities had troubled determining how many died. The flight plan indicated there were eight passengers aboard the twin-engine turboprop plane.

Coroner Ewald Reichert of Jefferson County said there were seven confirmed victims, but he added that a higher number was possible. Chief Deputy Mike Sullivan of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department said there were no survivors.

Five victims were identified, Mr. Reichert said, but he withheld the names pending notification of relatives.

The plane, which left Meigs Field in Chicago at 7:51 A.M., was flying to Baraboo when the pilot sent an emergency message shortly after 8 A.M., said Mort Edelstein, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration in Chicago. It crashed about 8:20 A.M. about five miles northwest of here and about 60 miles from Baraboo.

The plane was registered to Dan-Par Inc., based in Danbury, Conn., the authorities said. Dan-Par is a subsidiary of the Danbury Printing Company.

The Daily Jefferson County Union newspaper reported that representatives of the printing company, who had been at a convention in Chicago, were expected to arrive in Barahoo this morning to inspect equipment at the Perry Printing Corporation.

Dennis Olsen, a controller at Perry Printing, confirmed that a group from Chicago was expected to tour the plant today but did not arrive.

Officials of the Danbury company could not be reached for comment.

Tom Beane, who owns the land on which the plane crashed, said he was working in a gararge near Fort Atkinson and saw the plane fly overhead.

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Black Witness Recalls Attack in Howard Beach

By JOSEPH P. FRIED

A 37-year-old black man vividly testified yesterday that he was repeatedly beaten with bats and tree limbs by a gang of white youths who, yelling racial slurs, chased him and two other black men through the streets of Howard Beach, Queens.

"They were beating me all over my body, my back, my legs, my stomach, everywhere," the witness, Cedric Sandiford said in a packed courtroom in Queens. At one point, he dramatically peered into the face of one of his accused assailants from less then three feet away after a defense lawyer demanded that Mr. Sandiford look at the color of the defendant's eyes.

Mr. Sandiford, his voice surging with emotion, testified that he had begged one bat-wielding youth: "Please! Oh, God, don't kill me! I have a son like you."

The youth, he said, "lashed me in my head and busted my head open and blood is running down the back of my neck. I felt like my brains had busted apart."

"Do you see him here in the courtroom?" the prosecutor, Charles J. Hynes, asked Mr. Sandiford at the trial of four teen-agers charged with having been part of been part of a group of

'They were beating me all over my body.'

whites who, the authorities say, assaulted Mr. Sandiford and chased one of the other blacks, Michael Griffith, onto the Belt Parkway. Mr. Griffith was struck and killed by a passing car during the incident, in the early morning of Dec. 20.

Mr. Sandiford, a bearded, lanky 6-foot-3-inch man, stood up on the witness stand and pointed out one of the defendants sitting at the defense table 20 feet away, 18-year-old Jon Lester.

Later, Mr. Lester's lawyer, Bryan Levinson, recalling that Mr. Sandiford had testified that this bat-wielder had blue eyes, demanded, "Do you want to look into the eyes of Jon Lester and tell me if those eyes aren't brown as a cow's?"

Mr. Sandiford stepped down from the witness stand in State Supreme Court in Queens, strode across the courtroom, bent over the defense table and peered into Mr. Lester's face.

"Does he have blue eyes, Mr. Sandiford?" Mr. Levinson persisted, as his teen-age client stared back at the witness and 300 spectators watched in silence.

"I don't know what eyes he has, sir," Mr. Sandiford responded.

But after returning to the witness stand, he again insisted that, despite Mr. Lester's brown eyes, it had been Mr. Lester who struck him in the head with the bat.

"I would know Jon Lester's face anywhere," Mr. Sandiford declared.

Mr. Sandiford said that part of his original account contained assumptions he had made about events that were taking place while "I was laying on the ground being beaten," he said.

Mr. Sandiford, an unemployed construction worker, appeared as a key prosecution witness in the two-month-old trial, in which the four defendants are charged with second-degree murder or manslaughter stemming from the death of Mr. Griffith, who was 23, and with assault and other crimes stemming from what the prosecution says was the attack on Mr. Sandiford and the third black man, Timothy Grimes, 19.

The defendants, in addition to Mr. Lester, are Scott Kern and Michael Pirone, both 18, and Jason Ladone, 17. All four youths are from Queens.

According to the prosecution, the three black men were the victims of a racial attack by up to a dozen white youths when the men, Brooklyn residents, walked into Howard Beach after the car in which they were riding broke down near the predominantly white neighborhood in southern Queens. The incident has been widely viewed as one of the most serious racial encounters in New York City in years.

Under questioning by Mr. Hynes, the chief prosecutor, Mr. Sandiford, the fiancé of Mr. Griffith's mother, Jean, acknowledged that he was an illegal alien, having come to the United States from Guyana in the 1960's. At the same time, he said, he had served in the United States Army from 1968 to 1970, and had paid Federal, state and city income taxes in the United States.

He also noted that he had been convicted in Virginia in the 1970's of assaulting his then-wife, but that the conviction had been reversed on appeal and that the case ended with his having pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor gun-possession charge. He acknowledged having used cocaine in the past, but said he had not used any since spending several weeks in a treatment program in 1984.

The prosecution contends that the three black men were confronted outside a pizzeria by up to a dozen white youths after some of the youths and the men had exchanged racial slurs as the men walked through the neighborhood.

"There were 10 to 12 white teenagers out there with bats and sticks in their hands," Mr. Sandiford told the jury in the courtroom of Justice Thomas A. Demakos.

"What's the next thing that happened?" Mr. Hynes asked.

"The next thing was they said, 'Niggers, get the [expletive] out of the neighborhood!' and I got lashed with a bat in my back."

He testified that he was not carrying a weapon and that he did not see any being held by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Grimes. Mr. Grimes, in previous testimony, has admitted brandishing a knife at this point, though insisting he did it defensively. The defense lawyers have argued he displayed the knife as an aggressor.

Mr. Sandiford said the black men then ran and soon separated. He himself, he said, continued to be hit "with bats and tree limbs and I don't know what else" whenever his pursuers — still shouting racial slurs — caught up with him.

According to the police, Mr. Lester admitted to a detective after the incident that he had beaten Mr. Sandiford with a bat and his fist, but the youth's lawyer had termed the police statement inaccurate. The jury will not hear the statement because Justice Demakos has ruled that the police obtained it improperly and it was inadmissible at trial.

The New York Times/Chester Higgins Jr.

Sunset Casts an Eerie Glow on Bridge's Gossamer Threads

As the sun made its inexorable way toward the horizon yesterday, its cloud-filtered rays illuminated a solitary worker silhouetted among the cables of the fabled Brooklyn Bridge. The South Street Seaport completed the autumn study of the lower Manhattan waterfront.

New York City Reaches Trash Pact With Jersey

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, Nov. 16 — Officials of New York City and New Jersey announced today that they had reached an understanding on the broad outline of a plan to help assure that garbage from the city does not wash up on the Jersey Shore.

The understanding, whose final details are to be completed next month, forestalls a move by the New Jersey Attorney General that had been scheduled for today.

The Attorney General, W. Cary Edwards, had planned a Federal suit against the city charging environmental violations, including a 50-mile slick of garbage that washed ashore in New Jersey last summer and forced the closing of many beaches.

The tentative pact calls for the city to install a floating boom in the water around the Southwest Brooklyn Marine Transfer Station to contain trash that falls from trucks unloading garbage onto barges in Gravesend Bay.

Both sides said they hoped the accord would lessen sanctions expected to be imposed by Judge Maryanne Trump Barry of Federal District Court here. Judge Barry ruled the city in contempt of court Oct. 26 for failing to stop polluting the Woodbridge shoreline in Middlesex County with garbage from the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island. New Jersey and New York City officials asked Judge Barry this morning to allow a preliminary version of their pact to be filed with the court before a hearing Thursday. No decision was reached.

A Nurse Is Accused of Killing Patients With Drugs

Continued From Page 1

ing and at the same time trying to be a hero."

One official, who asked not to be identified, likened Mr. Angelo "to the volunteer fireman who is an arsonist, setting fires and then rushing off on the truck to put them out."

Mr. Angelo was suspended from his job at the hospital last month after a 73-year-old patient said the nurse came into his room early one morning and injected a substance through his intravenous tubing.

Revived by Another Nurse

The patient, Gerolamo Cucich, was able to signal another nurse and was revived. Last week, Mr. Cucich testified before a Suffolk grand jury, leading to the arrest of Mr. Angelo, and then returned to his native Yugoslavia, police officials said.

At an arraignment this morning before Judge Wallace Boyle of Suffolk County Court in Hauppauge, Mr. Angelo was ordered held without bail. In a later appearance before the judge, Mr. Angelo's lawyer asked that his client be held in protective custody.

"I requested that the court order him kept away from the general population," said the lawyer, Eric W. Naiburg, a 15-year veteran of Suffolk County's criminal courts, who was retained today by Mr. Angelo's family. "The inmates can get a little rambunctious when somebody receives this much press."

Mr. Angelo, dressed in a black jacket and black pants, did not speak during the two court hearings.

Mr. Naiburg described his client as a "bright, articulate young man who has a sincere interest in nursing."

The lawyer, saying that "all of my clients are innocent," stressed that Mr. Angelo has yet to be indicted.

In a day or so, said Mr. Williams, the spokesman for the District Attorney, prosecutors expect to go before the grand jury to present the assault charges. Until then, Mr. Angelo is being held under a felony complaint.

Suffolk County officials were first notified about the case on Nov. 3, when the hospital received the results of laboratory tests it had ordered on the urine of Mr. Cucich. Those tests, performed at a private laboratory in Willowbrook, Pa., found minute traces of Pavulon in the urine.

It was not until last weekend, however, that police officials set out to find Mr. Angelo, who had earlier denied to hospital officials that he injected the drug into Mr. Cucich.

A Conference in Albany

As detectives searched through Suffolk County, Mr. Angelo was found in Albany, where he was attending an annual conference, called Vital Signs 1987, presented by the Emergency Medical Services Program of the State Health Department.

Police officials said two detectives from Suffolk County drove to Albany, where they took Mr. Angelo from the 875 attendants at the conference at the Albany Marriott and questioned him "extensively."

They gained his consent to bring him back to Long Island, where the police arrested him at about 11 P.M. Sunday at Police Headquarters in Yaphank.

Neither the District Attorney nor the Police Department would specify where or when Mr. Angelo wrote or videotaped the statements. However, Mr. Angelo's lawyer questioned the statements' validity. "Whether or not he has confessed is the issue," Mr. Naiburg, the lawyer, said. "What is written on those pieces of paper may not be what the man said."

Mr. Angelo was described today as an efficient and knowledgeable emergency technician who has worked at three hospitals and as an emergency medical technician with the Lindenhurst Volunteer Fire Department.

Officials at the Nassau County Medical Center, a 644-bed hospital that is the largest on Long Island, where Mr. Angelo obtained his first job as a nurse in October 1985, said they had "no serious problems" with him.

Mr. Angelo worked in the hospital's burn center for only six months before resigning "for personal reasons," said a hospital spokesman, Edward Smith.

"His personal reason was that he wanted to go Florida," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Angelo called in sick frequently, Mr. Smith said, "otherwise there was no indication at any time that there was any problem with patients."

Dr. Michael Rieders, a forensic toxicologist with National Medical Services, said both drugs, known generically as succinylcholine, are "used in surgical procedures where doctors want to prevent a muscle spasm or involuntary muscular reflexes."

"It is a powerful drug," he added, "whose effect is rapid."

Although both drugs can be easily identified in patients, Dr. Rieders said identifying them in exhumed bodies could be difficult. "It would depend on the circumstances in which they died," he said. "It would very much depend on the initial dose, how long the person was alive with it, how well the person has been prescrved."

Aliens Seeking Citizenship Put Off by 'Skeletons in Closet'

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

Neftali Valencia, a Colombian who has worked steadily since he arrived in New York City in 1980, should have been the perfect candidate for citzenship under the new United States immigration law. Instead he believed that applying would alert agents to an earlier run-in with the law and end with his being thrown out of the country.

"I thought it would be impossible," Mr. Valencia said of his chances of becoming an American citizen. "All of us immigrants living here have problems of one sort or another that make it risky to apply."

An immigration counselor at his union finally persuaded Mr. Valencia to apply, and in October he received a work permit. His temporary residence papers are expected soon.

In Mr. Valencia's case, it was a sham wedding to an American that prevented him from applying. But other complications — arrests, unpaid parking tickets or spouses who do not qualify for citizenship under the new law — are keeping thousands of immigrants in the Northeast from taking advantage of the country's sweeping new immigration law, according to city officials and immigration lawyers.

Many Difficulties Overcome

Most of these complications are easily remedied, lawyers assigned to review the citizenship applications say.

A felony conviction excludes an applicant, they said, but not an arrest record without convictions or for fewer than three misdemeanors. The Internal Revenue Service has said that back taxes will have to be paid, but it is not singling out immigrants for screening.

Fabian Ospina, an immigration counselor for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said fears over such "skeletons in the immigration closet" are heightened in the Northeast because immigrants would find it hard to re-enter the country if deported.

In the West, Mexicans applying for legal status under the new law may also fear being deported, but they know they can retrace their steps across the border the same day, according to Elizabeth Bogan, director of New York City's Office of Immigrant Affairs. For immigrants in the Northeast, she said, deportation presents a more complicated return journey.

Under the law, illegal aliens who have lived here since 1982 have until May to apply for temporary residence and eventual citizenship. The turnout in New York and elsewhere in the Northeast has been disappointing, immigration officials said.

Applications Below Capacity

During the first five months of the program, the New York City offices averaged 338 applicants a day, compared with the 1,100 a day they can handle. Nationwide nearly a million immigrants have applied, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service now says it expects two million by May.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the immigration agency in Washington, said a recent publicity campaign in the Northeast had failed to increase the number of applicants substantially.

Examples abound of immigrants in the Northeast who will not risk applying, lawyers said.

Until Mr. Valencia showed his new work authorization card around the lace factory where he works, he was the only illegal employee there to step foward and apply.

The day after he showed colleagues his card, two dozen of his friends called up the union's offices to apply. Until then, each had weighed the benefits of citizenship against the possiblity of deportation and had opted to remain illegal. Most had complications in their pasts that made applying, in their minds, tantamount to writing their own deportation orders.

'I Didn't Believe It'

Mario Seville Sanchez, was one of Mr. Valencia's co-workers who refused to file his application until he saw his friend's work permit. "You don't go to the doctor, you don't register at schools, why would you go to the immigration office?" asked Mr. Seville, a Nicaraguan citizen."

"I didn't believe it until I saw that card," Mr. Seville said, referring to Mr. Valencia's laminated work authorization card. "It took a lot of courage for me to come here. I didn't think I would qualify."

Most of the complications can be remedied, Mr. Ospina said. In Mr. Valencia's case, he had been advised originally by a lawyer to enter into the sham wedding. Mr. Ospina said that Mr. Valencia had received a waiver on this violation from the immigration service and that it should not present a problem.

Mr. Seville worked at odd jobs and was paid in cash for the first two years he lived in the United States. He believed his residency would be difficult to prove and the cash payments a problem. A union counselor helped him reconstruct the time period and showed him how to secure affidavits from friends.

Some Fear for Spouses

A Salvadoran immigrant, who asked not to be identified, arrived in New York in 1980 and qualifies for the program, which requires continual residence since 1982. However, he is afraid to file because his wife arrived in 1983 and does not qualify, according to Felix Cardona, a lawyer at the Center for Immigrant Rights, a nonprofit group that helps immigrants.

So far the immigration service has not deported any spouses, and it says it will not deport children. Still, the lack of a clear policy regarding spouses can create such anxiety in some immigrants that they would rather remain illegal, Mr. Cardona said.

May Ying Chen, assistant director of the immigration project at the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said a friend of hers has been in the United States since the 1970's, when he attended college in the West. He has yet to apply for citizenship under the new program, however, because he has worked for cash and is afraid of being deported to Hong Kong.

Suburban Journal

Star Pupils: Java, Cairo And Losing

By MICHAEL WINERIP

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

Sunday night, Frank Stull had trouble sleeping. The eighth-grade teacher kept worrying that he hadn't told his star pupil, Bob Herbstzuber, every last fact for the state geography championship. Had he mentioned that Cairo is the biggest city in Africa? That Java is the most densely populated island in Indonesia?

"I can't relax," he said. Before falling asleep, he scratched on an envelope to tell Bob that the circumference of the Earth is 25,000 miles.

When he woke yesterday, Mr. Stull made another note, to remind Bob about the pesky Kittatinny Mountains in North Jersey. They'd be sure to pop up.

Mr. Stull had high hopes for Bob. "I've been teaching 29 years," he said. "I once taught a kid who was first in his class in social studies at West Point, and this kid," he said, pointing to the geography wizard of Holland Elementary, "this kid is dynamite." When someone wished them luck, the teacher reminded Bob, "Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity."

More than 600 eighth graders had wanted an opportunity, but only 52 made it to the state geography finals

The youngsters are hard to console.

at Rutgers yesterday. For days friends and relatives had been peppering them with geography questions, so they'd be toughened. Everyone in Vincent Chiravalle's class brought in 10 questions last week and tried to stump Vincent. "I didn't know everything," said Vincent. "Most everything."

On Sunday, Keith Kertz's parents took a room at a motel here, so Keith wouldn't be worn out by an early morning ride from Margate. "He keeps saying he's going to win," said his father. "I'm going to win," Keith said.

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His little sisters tried to help. "No they didn't," said Keith.

"I helped," said Marilyn, 10. "I asked you places, I just couldn't pronounce them."

Rob Wallace, a TV producer, kept a pack of cards from the Global Pursuit game in his blazer, and if he had a second he'd pull one out and say to his son, Chris, "Name one of only two cities where the Great Lakes link with the Mississippi River."

Everyone looked nervous. "Yeah," said Ian Graham. He felt good about the Mideast, but iffy on national capitals. On top of this, the competition started late. Three regional geography champs got lost on the way.

This first-time event was sponsored by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, and the state Geographic Alliance, a group determined to revive geography in schools. They are sick of reading front-page stories that say 89 percent of seniors think Boston's in Tibet!

Semifinals started at 9:30 A.M. Bob defined a delta beautifully. After he knew that Yellowstone Park was in Wyoming, he smiled like a guy who could name every city in the world. But then he thought Budapest was the capital of Luxembourg. When he found out that the Galápagos Islands weren't in Peru, he started holding the bridge of his nose, like he had a headache. It seemed like he knew the answers to all the questions except his. Why did Katie Devlin have to get the question about the Kittatinny Mountains?

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After the round, Bob couldn't talk. His eyes were red, and when he started to say something, he had to turn his head away. But about 10 minutes later he got to shake Senator Bradley's hand, and that felt pretty good. And then he was interviewed by Channel 4, and that felt kind of nice, too.

All over, adults consoled the wounded young. "You did the best you could," said Dr. Bernice Yates, a teacher.

"No, I didn't," Scott Smallwood said.

"You can't really feel this bad when you make it this far," Dr. Yates said.

"Yes, you can," Scott said. "I'm an idiot. I rushed. It's not nerves. I wasn't thinking." He was asked the northernmost state and answered Minnesota, instead of Alaska. "In a meet that's supposed to be the toughest in the state, I didn't think they'd ask such an easy question," he said. "I outsmarted myself. I was thinking continental U.S."

Robin Cadwallender of Hopatcong won it all. She clinched on the highest mountain in the western hemisphere, Aconcagua. She won a $500 bond, a trip to Washington, a globe and an atlas.

Reporters crowded around Robin. Cameras flashed. Usually, only Lawrence Taylor gets this kind of coverage in Jersey. The reporters were too intimidated to try saying Aconcagua, so they just said, "How'd you know about that mountain Robin?" She shrugged. Her teacher, Renee Spear, said she wasn't surprised. Last year, in seventh grade, Robin scored 670 on her verbal S.A.T — the kind of score that gets seniors into Harvard. A reporter asked if winning really mattered and Robin said, "Yeah, because you get better things if you win."

Elayne H. Varian, an Art Curator And Show Organizer, Dies at 74

By GRACE GLUECK

Elayne Hanley Varian, an art curator and exhibition organizer, died of cardiopulmonary arrest on Nov. 4 at her home in Orlando, Fla. She was 74 years old.

With her eye for the new and the lively, Mrs. Varian was best known in New York for the provocative shows of avant-garde art that she organized in the 1960's and 1970's as director of the contemporary wing of the Finch College Museum of Art. Among the more notable were a series called "Art in Process," staged over an 11-year period ending in 1973, which exposed in detail the working methods and techniques of a number of contemporary artists; two "Projected Art" exhibitions of experimental films, videotapes and documentaries of artists at work; two Art Deco shows noted for scholarship and selectivity, and a documentary film by the artist Les Levine that portrayed the civil strife in northern Ireland. Mrs. Varian also taught courses in museology and art history at Finch.

Elayne Hanley was born in San Francisco on Oct. 10, 1913. She was graduated from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and later received a master's degree in fine art there. She came to New York in 1933 and worked for a while as a dress designer. She married John Varian, a lawyer, in 1936, and retired to raise their son.

In the mid-1940's, she joined the Duveen Brothers gallery, where she became assistant to the president, Edward Fowles, and remained there for 15 years. She went to Finch College as director of its contemporary museum in 1964, a position she held until the college closed for lack of funds in 1975.

In that year, Mrs. Varian moved to Orlando, where her husband had retired. For three years, she served as curator of contemporary art at the John and Mabel Ringling Museum in Sarasota. After leaving there in 1978, she did art appraisal work and mounted several shows as a freelance curator.

She is survived by her husband and by a son, Alfred, of Stowe, Vt.

Harold E. Vick, 51, A Tenor Saxophonist

Harold E. Vick, a tenor saxophone player, composer and arranger, died last Friday of a heart attack at his home in Manhattan. He was 51 years old.

Mr. Vick, who played with many different studio and jazz bands, appeared with a long list of well-known performers, including Nat Adderley, Aretha Franklin, Dizzy Gillespie, Mercer Ellington, Sarah Vaughan, Billy Taylor, Shirley Scott, Donald Byrd, Jimmy Smith and Jack McDuff.

He performed in several movies, including "Stardust Memories" and "Cotton Club," in which he appeared as a musician. His film credits included a featured role in the upcoming Spike Lee film "School Days." He was also heard on the soundtrack for Mr. Lee's "She's Gotta Have It."

Mr. Vick, who was born in Rocky Mount, N.C., attended Howard University in Washington. He is survived by his mother and stepfather, Alice and Herbert Boddie of the Bronx, and his daughter, Cymantha Guest of Manhattan.

Joseph F. Heffernan

Opera Photographer, 64

Joseph F. Heffernan, the photographer for the Metropolitan Opera House, died of lung cancer Thursday at St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 64 years old and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Heffernan, who was born in Brooklyn, had been with the Met for more than 20 years. Formerly he was a captain in the New York City Fire Department.

He is survived by a sister, Margaret Glynn of Somers, N.Y.; two daughters, Patricia Heffernan of New City, N.Y., and Christine Page of Hopedale, Mass.; two sons, Thomas, of Montclair, N.J., and James, of Runnemeade, N.J., and six grandchildren.

Walter C. Iooss Sr.

Jazz Bassist, 73

Walter C. Iooss Sr., a jazz bassist, died of a heart attack Sunday at his home in Riverhead, L.I. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Iooss performed with Benny Goodman, Dizzy Gillespie, Billie Holiday and other well-known jazz musicians and swing bands during the 1940's and 50's. He later played with the now-defunct WNEW radio band and the Brooklyn Philharmonic Orchestra, and was active as a studio musician in New York for many years.

Mr. Iooss is survived by his wife, Audrey, of Riverhead, and his son, Walter, of New York.

Harry Greenwald

Coin Meter Inventor, 75

Harry Greenwald, who invented the coin meters on coin-laundry washing machines and dryers, died of a stroke Friday at Flushing Hospital in Queens. He was 75 years old and lived in Whitestone, Queens.

Mr. Greenwald was a co-founder and retired president of Greenwald Industries, which sold the devices to coin laundries throughout the world.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; a daughter, Janet Brown of Jericho, L.I.; a son, Kenneth, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and three sisters, Helen Kinkel, Carolyn Wellner and Laura Shirley, all of Arizona.

Joseph M. White

Pharmaceutical Consultant, 67

Joseph M. White, a consultant to pharmaceutical companies for 30 years, died of congestive heart failure Thursday at his home in Alexandria, Va. He was 67 years old.

Dr. White had also taught at Yale University Medical School and the University of Maryland School of Medicine in the 1940's and 50's.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy Burns; a brother, John, and a sister, Janet Connor, both of Baltimore; a daughter, Peggy Robertson of Warrenton, N.C., two sons, Stanley, of Ledgewood, N.J., and Joseph M. 4th, of Greenwich, Conn., and a grandson.

Edward Roesler Jr., 82, Ex-Banking Executive

Edward Roesler Jr., a former banking executive and member of the New York Stock Exchange, died Saturday at his daughter's home in De Bary, Fla. He was 82 years old and lived in Portola Valley, Fla.

Mr. Roesler retired in 1969, after 40 years at the exchange as a partner in Laidlaw & Company. His father had been a member of the concern. The firm later evolved into Laidlaw Adams & Peck, a privately held investment banking firm that recently became Kuhns Brothers & Laidlaw.

Surviving are his second wife, Frances Kerr Roesler; two daughters, Anne Mellick Roesler of De Bary and Jane Corcoran of East Norwich, L.I.; a son, Edward Baker Roesler of Meriden, Conn.; two stepchildren, Nancy Marshall Pollard of East Chatham, N.Y., and Richard Kerr Marshall of Danville, Calif.; a sister, Rutherford Roesler Baker of Dillsburg, Pa., and 10 grandchildren.

Wallace G. Taylor

Corporate Treasurer, 68

Wallace G. Taylor, former treasurer of the American Cyanamid Company, died Nov. 8 of complications resulting from a heart ailment at Englewood (N.J.) Hospital. He was 68 years old and lived in Fort Lee, N.J.

Mr. Taylor, who was born in La-Porte, Ind., was treasurer of the company from 1961 to 1967.

He is survived by his wife, the former Diane Millian; a sister, Dorothy Sharp of Venice, Fla.; two daughters, Marlena Smith of Cleveland and Dorothy Buoncare of Parsippany, N.J., and a son, Robert, also of Parsippany.

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Deaths

Boyor, Robert
Brennon, Joseph
Butler, John
Condee, Glenn
Choifetz, Abraham
Chernick, Israel
Cohen, Louis
Conlon, John
Doley, Grace
Oorman, Shirley
Ehrlich, Mortho
Findloy, Ouncan
Fleischmonn, Sibylle
Flynn, Williom
Fortgang, Noomi
Greenwald, Harry
Halowitch, Edword
Henry, Rita
Hogan, Elinor
Hurd, Christopher
Iooss, Wolter
Kaiser, Kate
Kearns, Frederick
Kennedy, Helen
Krohn, Maurice
Krulwich, Irvin
Kwestel, Paul
Londau, Milton
Morks, Royal
McGann, David
McMohon, Joseph
Mensch, Julius
Meytrott, Helen
Moss, Donold
O'Rourke, Anita
Pavia, Charles
Pelz, Seymour
Perota, Anthony
Read, J.
Roesler, Edword
Solzberg, Henry
Somberg, Miriam
Singer, Norman
Siroto, Doniel
Solzberg, Henry
Sokolski, Dorothy
Stotford, Anita
Tomchin, Arthur
Tontillo, Anna
Thompson, Elizabeth
Thompson, Margoret
Weiner, Yetta
Whitbeck, John

BDYAR—Robert Ellis. Beloved son of Isabelle and the late Irving; dearest love of Barbara Glozier; dear brother of Mark and Carl; uncle of Lee, Jared, Jonathan and Nicole. Services were held Mon, Nov 16. Contributions in his memory to the Ronald McDonald House, NY, NY.

BOYAR—Robert. The staff of Mark Boyar & Company mourns with deep sorrow the passing of Bobby Boyar. We will always remember his sense of humor and his kindness. We extend our sincere condolences to his family and loved ones.

BOYAR—Robert. I mourn the loss of a friend of long time standing. My deepest and sincerest condolences to Mrs. Boyar, Mark, Carl, Barbara and the entire Boyar family.
Jeffrey S. Silvermon

BRENNAN—Joseph C. The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York, records with profound sorrow the death of Joseph C. Brennon, a Member of the Society, and extends sincere sympathy to his family.
John T. O'Hagon, President
Timothy P. Sullivan, Historian

BUTLER—John J. The New York Times records with deep sorrow the passing of John J. Butler, associated with The Times from 1976 until retiring in 1986.

CANOEE—Glenn, beloved son of Peg and Sy, dear brother of Robert, brother-in-law of Susan, adoring uncle of Brian, Joson and Kevin, suddenly on November 12th, a lovely, kind man of grace. Funeral services at Riverside, 76th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Tuesday, noon.

CHAIFETZ — Abraham, beloved husband of Rose, devoted father of Malcolm, Judith and the late Elaine. Also survived by 4 grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren. Services Wednesday, 10:15 AM at "The Riverside", 76 St and Amsterdam Ave.

CHERNICK—Israel. Congregation Ohob Zedek of Belle Harbor mourns the passing of the beloved father of our esteemed member, Abby Woldman. May the bereaved family be consoled among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.
Or. Jacob Reiner, Rabbi
Stanley Liker, President

COHEN—Louis J. The Officers, Trustees and members of the Fire Island Synagogue record with deep sorrow the passing of our devoted member and co-founder. His generosity and dedication will long be remembered. Our deepest sympathy to his beloved wife, Dorothy, and members of the family. Funeral services Wednesday, 11:30AM, Campbell's, 81 Street and Madison Avenue.
Irving C. Oobrow, Chairman,
Board of Trustees
Jerry Inirator, Pres.
Rabbi Mordecai H. Lewippes

CONLON—John F., MO. The Board of Trustees and Administration of Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens mourn the passing of John F. Conlon, MO, Oirector of Medical Affairs of St. Joseph's Hospital and extend our deepest sympathy to his family on their great loss.
Most Rev. Joseph M. Sullivan
Chairman
Alvin J. Conway, President

CONLON—Dr. John F. The Board, Officers and Members express their deepest grief and condolences to the family and friends on the loss of a long time member and dedicated friend of this profession.
E. Wayne Harbinger, O.O.
Executive Oirector,
NYS Osteopathic Medical Society

OALEY—Grace. On November 14, 1987. Beloved wife of the late Raymond E. Oaley. Services to be private

OORMAN—Shirley (nee Herzog). On Nov. 16, 1987. Cherished daughter of Anna Herzog; beloved wife of Victor; loving mother of Oonna and Steven Stein, Merle and Leo Koilos, Emily Duskin, Neil and Monica Oormon and Marjorie Oormon; devoted grandmother of Randi, Keith, Michael, Arionne and George; dear sister of Howard and Hillord Herzog. Visitation will take ploce tonight at Nossau North Chapel in Great Neck from 7-9PM. Funeral services will be held at Temple Beth-El of Great Neck, on Wed, Nov 18 at 10AM.

OORMAN—Shirley. The Board of Governors and the members of the Glen Ooks Club express their deepest sorrow of the passing of Shirley, wife of our esteemed member, Victor, and extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family.
Board of Governors
Norman P. Goodman, President

OORMAN—Shirley. Temple Beth El of Great Neck records with profound sorrow the passing of its long time member. We extend heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved family.
Stephen G. Limmer, President
Jerome K. Oovidson, Rabbi

EHRLICH—Mortho E., Loving wife of Or. Joseph R. devoted mother of Elizabeth J. and Alfred A. Miller. Cherished grandmother of Mark, and Steven Miller. Services Tuesday 11:30AM at Riverdale Temple, Independence Avenue at 246 St, Bronx

FINOLAY—Ouncan M. On November 16, 1987 of Horrison, NY. Beloved husband of Mory H. Simmonds Findloy. Devoted father of Ann Wiener of New Milford, CT and NY City, Charles Findloy of Belvedere, CA and Susan Cothey of Locust Volley, NY. Loving brother of Merlin C. Findloy of San Antonio, TX and Mortha Welsh of Boothboy, ME. Dear grandfather of seven grandchildren. A memorial service will be held Wednesday 11 AM at The Rye Presbyterian Church, Rye, NY. In lieu of flowers, donations may be mode to Park College in Parkville, MO 64152 or your favorite charity.

FLEISCHMANN—Sibylle. On November 15, 1987. Beloved wife of the late Ludwig. Devoted mother of Hannah Hilb and Margot Osthelmer and mother-in-law of Fred Hilb and Heinz Ostheimer. Dearest grandmother of Oavid and Laura Ostheimer, Debbie and Harry Kleinman and great-grandmother of Marisa and Jason Ostheimer. Services Tuesday, 11:30AM, Schwartz Brothers "Forest Park Chapel", Queens Boulevard and 76 Road, Forest Hills.

FLYNN—William K., on November 15, 1987, beloved husband of Helen, devoted father of Linda Gage and Maureen, grandfather of Andrew Flynn Gage. For information please call Walter B. Cooke, Inc., 212-535-1500.

FORTGANG—Naomi, MO, on November 15, 1987. The Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart and the medical staff of Cabrini Medical Center mourn the loss of their esteemed colleague who served the Institution in the Department of Medicine for many years. Dr. Fortgang was a dedicated physician who always showed a sincere concern for her patients and Cabrini Medical Center. Our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to her family.
Sister Josephine Tsuei, MSC
Pres. of Cabrini Medical Center
Richard P. Orphanos, MO
Pres. of Medical Staff

FORTGANG—Or. Naomi (Nesse). Tifereth Israel-Town and Village Synagogue mourns the untimely loss of its beloved member of long standing, and extends heartfelt condolences to her entire family.
Rabbi Henry Glazer
Or. Hugh Pollack, President

GREENWALD—Harry. The Officers and Employees of Greenwald Industries mourn the death of our co-founder Harry Greenwald, 1912-1987, a pioneer of the coin-op laundry industry. His devotion to excellence produced coin meter systems which are used worldwide. His graciousness and professionalism have been and will continue to be an inspiration for us all.
Harry Silbergloit
Louis Wolff

HALOWITCH—Edward C. Died Nov 14, 1987 of asbestosis in St Petersburg, Fla. Life long resident of New York City. Survived by his daughter Maryonne Holowitch of St Petersburg, Fla.

HENRY—Rita Kathryn (nee McCormick). On November 14, 1987, of Poramus, NJ. Beloved wife of the late Walter, mother of Daniel and Michael, sister of Ethel Johnson. Also survived by five grandchildren. Reposing at Vander Ploat Memorial Home, S. 113 Forview Ave, Paramus, NJ. Funeral mass at Our Lady of the Visitation RC Church, on Wednesday, 9:30 AM. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Valhalla, NY. The family will receive friends Tuesday 2-4 and 7-9 PM. In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations be made to the Alzheimer Disease and Related Disorders Association, Ft. Lee, NJ.

HOGAN—Elinor M. On November 15, 1987. Beloved sister of Sr. M. Oonald Hogan, Ann Flemming, Joseph E., and the late William, Charles, Robert, Frances, James and John. Also survived by loving nieces Ann Marie Popp and Ellen Hoshagen, and many other nieces and nephews. Funeral Wednesday in Gloucester, Mass. For further information contact Clovin Funerol Home, 718-745-1445.

HURO—Christopher Wheaton Jr. Of Fair Haven, N.J. At Philadelphia on Nov. 14, 1987 after a short illness. He was 52. Husband of Anne Runyon Hurd. In addition to his wife he is survived by his father Christopher W. Hurd of Combridge, Mass., brothers John Hurd III of Mt. Pelier, Vt., Charles B. Hurd of Redlands, Calif., 3 neices and 2 nephews. Memorial services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church of Rumson, N.J. Wed. Nov. 18th at 2PM. In lieu of flowers contributions to the American Heart Association.

IOOSS—Wolter Sr., musician, died on Sunday, in Riverhead, NY. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Iooss, a bass player, ployed in Benny Goodman's Band, also with Teddy Wilson, Oizzy Gillespie and Billy Holiday. Music, his wife, family and boseball, were the loves of his life. He is survived by his loving wife Audrey, son Wolter Jr., and two grandchildren. We will love and miss him always. The woke will be held at Donowsky, 336 Marcy Avenue, Riverhead, today from 2-4 and 7-9pm. The burial will be on Wednesday at 10:30, Nationol Cemetery at Calverton.

KAISER—Kate. The Yeshiva University Family mourns with sorrow the passing of a longtime friend who, with her beloved husband, Or. Herman George Kaiser, established the Dr. Hermon George and Kate Kaiser Choir in Constitutionol Low at YU's Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. Century Guardians, the Kaisers are also patrons of the Rabbi Arthur O. Kahn Professorial Chair in Hebrew Literature. Heartfelt condolences also to their children, George B. Kaiser and Ruth Nelson, and to all members of the Kaiser family. May they be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.
Dr. Norman Lamm, President
YESHIVA UNIVERSITY
Hon. Herbert Tenzer, Chairman
Board of Trustees
Jacob Burns, Chairman
Board of Oirectors
Benjamin N. Cardozo
School of Law

KEARNS—Frederick R. Of Montreal, on Sat., November 14, 1987 at the age of 63. Retired President and CEO of Canadair Ltd of Montreal. Survived by his loving wife Beth, dear father of Sandy, Michael, John, Stephen and Jane. A funeral mass to be held at The Church of the Ascension of our Lord, Westmount, Quebec on Tues., Nov. 17 at 11AM. A memorial fund has been established; donations through the University Hospital Foundation, 339 Windermere Rd., London, Ontario, Canada would be greatly appreciated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO (212) 354-3900 UNTIL 5:30 P.M. FOR WEEKDAY EDITIONS. UNTIL 2:30 P.M. ON SATURDAY FOR SUNDAY EDITION. IN NEW JERSEY (201) 623-3900; WESTCHESTER CO. AND NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES (914) 949-5300; NASSAU CO. (516) 747-0500; SUFFOLK CO. (516) 669-1800; CONNECTICUT (203) 348-7767 OUT-OF-STATE TOLL FREE 800-223-7437.

KENNEDY—Helen Hollet, November 15, 1987 of Bedford, New York. Wife of the late Laurence S. Kennedy. Mother of Helen (Pat) Clarke of Atlanta, Ga; Katherine Gutelius of Mt Kisco, New York and Laurence Kennedy Jr of St Simon's Island, Ga. Also survived by 21 grandchildren and 8 great grandchildren. Reposing at Clark Associates Funeral Home, Katonah, Tuesday 7 to 9PM. Mass of Christian Burial at St Patrick's R.C. Church, Bedford Village, Wednesday 11AM. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, memorials to Northern Westchester Hospital and St Patrick's School, Bedford, will be appreciated.

KENNEDY—Helen. The Board of Trustees of Northern Westchester Hospital Center mourns the passing of Helen Kennedy, our friend, colleague and beloved wife of the late Laurence Kennedy, on Sunday, November 15th. We extend our sympathies to her children Katherine, Patricia and Laurence Jr., and her grandchildren. We are grateful for her selfless dedication as a hospital trustee, Vice-Chairman of the Community Relations Committee, member of the Building Fund for the Wallace Pavilion, the Hospital Decorating Committee and the Joint Conference Committee,
Frank M. Ouffy
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Peter H. Wade, President
Northern Westchester
Hospital Center

KROHN—Maurice. The congregation of the Malverne Jewish Center expresses profound condolences to the family of Maurice Krohn, our past president and esteemed member.
Theodore Steinberg, Robbi
Leonard Hymowitz, President

KRULWICH—Irvin S., age 85, beloved husband of Beatrice S., devoted father of Andrew, Jeffrey and the late Theodore, caring father-in-law of Sara and Linda, loving grandfather of Allison, Benjamin, Joshua, Michael and Theo Krulwich, and Jonathon and Andrew Pingle, dear brother of Lester and the late Allen, and caring uncle of many nieces and nephews. Services were held Monday. In lieu of flowers, contibutions may be made to American Society for Technion, Plaza Chapter-Women's Division, 271 Madison Avenue, NY, NY.

KRULWICH—Irvin. The Jewish Center mourns the passing of the brother of its long-time member, Mr. Lester Krulwich. May the entire family be comforted among all who mourn for Zion and Jerusalem.
Or. Leo Jung, Rabbi Emeritus
Jacob J. Schacter, Rabbi
Lawrence A. Kobrin, Pres.

KWESTEL—Paul. Our sincerest condolences to Sidney Kwestel, to his dear mother, and to the entire family upon the loss of dear father and husband. May the Almighty comfort them among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.
American Friends of
Yeshivot Sho'alvim
Rabbi Meir Schlesinger
Rosh Hoyeshiva
Rabbi Mallen Galinsky
Director
Rabbi Phillip Horris Singer
Chairman

LANOAU—Milton. We mourn the untimely passing of Milton Landau, loving father of our dear friend and brother-in-law Irv. Our heartfelt sympathy to Millie, Irv, Scott and the family. We share the loss.
Abby and Michael Modell
and family

MARKS—Royal S. of the Marks Family in Detroit, MI. Passed away November 10, 1987. Beloved son of Gertrude Marks. Noted art dealer in New York City. Memorial services will be held on Sunday November 22 at 1PM at The Frank E. Campbell Funeral Chapel, 1076 Madison Ave. In lieu of flowers donations can be made to the Royal S. Marks Foundation, 29 East 64 St, 9D, NY, NY 10021.

McGANN—Oavid W., of Nokomis, Florida died November 13, 1987. He was a retired electrical engineer with US Magent & Alloy. He was born in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, Muriel, a son, Stephen, a daughter, Nanette, cousin Howard McGann of New York City and three grandchildren.

McMAHON—Joseph H. The Manhattan College Alumni Society records with profound sorrow the death of Joseph H. McMahon, '52A. Distinguished educator, beloved benefactor of Manhattan College and a member of its leadership group.
Kevin J. Oolan, President,
Alumni Society.

MENSCH—Julius. The Town Club announces with profound sorrow the death of its beloved and esteemed member.
Larry Korman
Chairman of the Town Club
Orville N Greene
Chairman of the Board
Irving Friedman, President

MEYTRDTT—Helen, (nee Trotter), on November 16, 1987. Beloved wife of Kenneth. A memorial service will be held at the Congregational Church of Monhosset Friday, 11 AM. Contributions in her memory may be sent to the Congregational Church of Monhasset or the Helen Keller National Center, 111 Middleneck Rd, Sands Point, NY.

MOSS—Oonald. The Staff, Oancers and Board of the Feld Ballet are deeply grieved by the death of Donald Moss. Donald was a special person, big, burly, gentle, kind, & filled with a rare spirited enthusiasm. All our love goes to Marlene, Nina, Donald Sr, Beatrice & Lillian. We shall miss him.

O'RDURKE—Anita Molgrew. Beloved wife of John B. Sr. Devoted mother of John B. Jr. Funeral will leave the Leo P. Gallagher & Son Funeral Home, 2900 Summer St, Stamford, CT on Wednesday, 10:30 AM. Mass of Christian burial 11 AM at Our Lady Star of the Sea Church, 1189 Shippan Avenue, Stamford. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Valhalla, NY. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the Society of Helpers, 385 West 263rd Street, Bronx, NY 10471.

PAVIA—Charles Leon. On Nov. 16, 1987. Of Forest Hills, N.Y. Beloved husband of Dorothy Lane Pavia. Reposing Fox Funeral Home, Ascon Ave, corner Metropolitan Ave, Forest Hills. Mass of Christian Burial at Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Church, Thurs, Nov. 19 at 10:15AM. Visiting Tues 7-9:30, Wed 2-5 and 7-9:30PM.

PELZ—Seymour D. "Cy". In Meriden, Ct on November 16, 1987. Age 83 of 1715 Cheshire St, Cheshire, Ct. Husband of Emma "Lee" Anderson Pelz. A 15 year employee of the B. Altman Company of New York City as a silverware buyer. Active in many Cheshire community activities. Also survived by a sister, Mrs. Gertrude P. Hermonn of Philadelphia, Pa. Funeral services Thursday, 1PM in the Alderson Funeral Home of Cheshire, 615 So. Main Street. Friends may call at the funeral home Wednesday, 6-8PM.

PEROTA—Anthony Sr. The New York Times records with deep sorrow the passing of Anthony Peroto Sr., associated with The Times since 1949.

READ—J. Mason (Turk), formerly of South Salem, N.Y., died Oct 10, 1987 at his home on Casey Key, Florida. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Jackson Read of Casey Key, three daughters, Nancy Schoeter of Washington, OC, Sally Coughlin of Brookline, Mass., Rosamund Read of Casey Key and six grandchildren.

RDESLER—Edward, Jr., of Portola Valley, California. Formerly of Long Island and Vermont. Died Saturday, November 14, 1987 at the age of 82 at the home of his daughter, Anne M. Roesler in De-Bary, Florida. He is survived by his wife, Frances Kerr Roesler. Father of Anne Mellick Roesler and Jane Roesler Corcoran and Edword Baker Roesler, and the late Captain John Onderdonk Roesler, USMC, and step-children Nancy Marshall Pollard and Richard Kerr Marshall and ten gronchildren. A memorial service will be held on Saturday, November 21, 1987 at 11 AM at All Saints Episcopal Church, 851 Middleneck Road, Great Neck, LI. In lieu of flowers, contributions to Hospice Program of Volusia County, P.O. Box 1990, Daytona Beach, Florida 32015.

SALZBERG—Henry. The Officers, Board of Trustees, Members of Central Synagogue deeply mourn the passing of our esteemed member of many years and Honorary Trustee. We extend our heartfelt condolences to his wife and all the members of the family.
Stanley M. Oavids, Rabbi
Mildred Ross, President

SAMBERG—Miriam (nee Fisch). Beloved and loved wife of the late Meyer Samberg. Suddenly, after a short illness. Loving and devoted mother of Nathaniel Mark, Fran Robin, Louis (Aryeh) of Israel and Joseph Ira (Yossie). Respected mother-in-law of Helene and Andrea. Doting grandmother of Suri Ethel, and Yakov Boruch Samberg. Beloved sister of Helen Markowitz, Oorothy Abramowitz, Toby Glowatsky. Dear sister-in-law of Edward Glowatsky, Hilda and Ben Cristal and Isaac and Ida Samberg. Loving aunt to her nieces and nephews. An active member of Amit Women Israeli Chapter and a true AISHES CHAYIL. Her good deeds will long be remembered by all she touched with her loving heart. Funeral services today Tuesday, November 17, at 9:30AM Shomeri Hadas, 4511 Ft Hamilton Pkwy, Bklyn. Interment at Fisch family plot, Mt Lebanon, Glendale, NY.

SINGER—Norman. In memory of Norman Singer, beloved great-grandfather, grandfather, father and brother.

SIROTA—Daniel. Devoted father of Jill and Richard Siroto. Loving grandfather of Alexandra. Deor brother of Dolores Koss and portner of Walter Berkower. Memorial service at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Avenue at 81 Street, today, Tuesday, 2:30PM.

SALZBERG—Henry H. Husband of Helen M. Father of Robert and Susan. Friends will be received at Frank E. Campbell, 1076 Madison Ave at 81 St, Tues and Wed, 7-9pm. Masonic service Wed evening, 8pm. Interment private.

SOKOLSKI—Dorothy Wiesen, beloved wife of Neil, darling mother of Pearl and Joy, daughter of Moe and the late Seymour Wiesen, and loving sister of the late Oavid S.

STAFFORD—Anita B., of New York City and Bethlehem, CT, suddenly on November 13, 1987. Beloved wife and dearest friend of Joseph M. Stofford. Daughter-in-law of Mathilde Stofford. Funeral services will be private. A memorial service will be held in New York City with details to be announced.

TAMCHIN—Arthur. The Israel Bond Organization notes with profound sadness the passing of one of its outstanding Commerce and Industry Division leaders, who was a member of our Prime Minister's Club. Our heartfelt condolences are extended to his wife, Roe, sons Leonard and Stephen, and to the entire family.
Iro Miller
Greater New York Chairman

TANTILLD—Anno on November 14, 1987. Beloved wife of the late Giacomo. Loving mother of John, Nicholas and Thomas. Also survived by thirteen grandchildren and ten great grandchildren. Visiting at the Fairchild Chapel, Franklin Avenue at 12th Street, Garden City, Tuesday, 2-5 and 7-9PM. Moss at Christian Burial Saint Joseph's Church, Garden City, Wednesday, 10AM.

THOMPSON—Elizabeth Kiley. Of Kotonah, NY. Beloved wife of William (Commander U.S.N. Retd). Oevoted mother of William Jr, Robert, Mary Elizabeth, Patricia, Joan and Timothy (Lt. U.S.N.). Oear sister of Mary Rose Murphy, Daniel and Charles Kiley, and Catherine Aldworth. Cherished grandmother of Heather, Sarah, Oavid, Thomas and Kiley. Visitation 2-4 and 7-9 PM, Tuesday and Wednesday at the "Cassidy-Flynn Funeral Home," Mt. Kisco, NY. Con-celebrated Moss of Christian Burial, 11 AM, Thursday at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Mt. Kisco.

THOMPSON—Margoret A., of Dorlen on Nov 15, 1987. Wife of William D. Thomoson. Mother of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Daly, Mrs. Margoret T. Weekley and Mrs. Susan T. McNamee. Grandmother of four. Memorial service at Noroton Presbyterian Church, Wed, Nov 18, at 11am. Interment private at Lakeview Cemetery, New Canaan, CT. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be mode to American Cancer Society, 5 Brook St, Box 2087, Norwalk, CT. 06852.

WEINER—Yetto. Beloved wife of the late Max. Oevoted mother of Shirley Canton and the late Sanford Weiner; mother-in-law of Arthur Canton. Cherished grandmother of Neil and Mark Canton and Roy, Diane and Ellen Weiner. Great grandmother of three. Services, 11:45, Wednesday at the "Riverside", 76th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

WHITBECK—John Fonda Ward, 83, on November 15, 1987. Beloved husband of Oorothy Benner. Brother of Brainerd H. of New York City, Franklin P. of Woodbury, Ct and Emily Whitbeck MacGregor of West Palm Beach, Fla. Services Wedn, Nov 18th at 12 Noon, St. James Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue at 71st Street, NYC. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

In Memoriam

FUORRY—Edward M.
Today your 58th. 1929-1985.
In loving memory.
You will never be forgotten.

RUVOLO—Oanny. You left us 9 years ago. You are still loved and remembered fondly.
Bill

WESTREICH—Alexander, on September 18, 1987. Please forgive me, I couldn't write this sooner, but we miss you. Your sister Lucille, your nephews Teddy Altman and Alan Altman and their sons Alec, Gregory, Brian and Peter. We love you. God bless you.

WINKLER—Louis. On November 17, 1966. Beloved, irreplaceable husband, in loving memory.

The Sexy Look: Why Now?

By BERNADINE MORRIS

Necklines plunge or open out in sweetheart effects not seen since the 1950's. Shoulders are bared, waistlines snugly fitted, and skirts are rounded in an egg shape, tightly draped, or flared and poufed with myriad petticoats. Some tops are translucent if not transparent, and some dresses look like lingerie, with slip tops and lacy edges.

The common denominator of all this is the short skirt, which makes those who wear it look leggy and coltish. The result is the appearance of the most seductive, feminine-looking clothes since the days of Napoleon I's Empire, when women wore gauzy dresses that they wetted down to make them cling to the body.

Why the reappearance of ultrafeminine clothes today? Designers credit everything from the need for a change from tailored styles, to the diet and exercise cult, to the fact that women feel secure enough about themselves to do what they want. If all this sexy dressing seems a trifle unnerving, take heart. Some designers predict that looser clothes and even longer ones may be around the corner. But for spring and summer, everything is sexy and lighthearted.

Arnold Scaasi

Like the New Look, which was a reaction to World War II austerity, current feminine dressing is a reaction to the layered, masculine and minimal looks that preceded it. Since women have been accepted in the work force, they don't have to disguise their bodies. They love to go home and dress up.

Donna Karan

Suddenly legs were out in the open. Women loved it. It changed the way they moved. They wanted to dress up more. They found many reasons to go out. The sensuality and sophistication of evening clothes began to spill over into work clothes. Men responded. Women have never looked prettier.

Oscar de la Renta

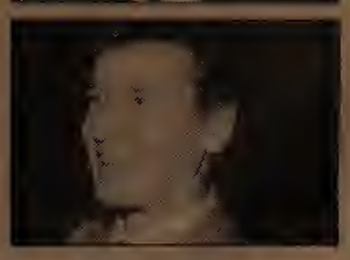
The most obvious reason for the new seductive clothes is women are more preoccupied with keeping their bodies fit than ever before. They are fanatic about exercise and diet, and want to show results. I wouldn't be surprised if by next winter, women want to cover their legs.

Patricia Pastor (Perry Ellis)

As a woman, I have passed through the men's-wear period. If the people I deal with don't realize I am as good as any man, I can't waste my time on them. I didn't say clothes had to be more feminine, but I started making softer styles and that's how they ended up. They are also dressier.

Geoffrey Beene

We're in an extreme fashion phase, as ridiculous in its frivolity as mannish dressing was in its austerity. Neither way works. To arrive at a valid style it is perhaps necessary to go through these extremes. This is the last gasp of women expressing themselves in a supercharged manner.



Calvin Klein

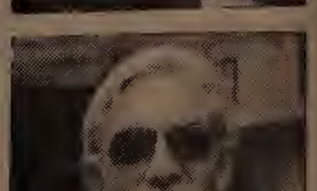
When you shorten them, the proportions of clothes — and the silhouette — changes. This time everything moved closer to the body and the results were sexy. But there will be another change, probably to looser clothes. I am thinking about flared skirts. I try to anticipate what women will want next.

Bill Blass

There's a new woman out there, not just in New York but all over the country. She may be new to money and social position. She is young, and wants the most extreme clothes. She doesn't worry about the Puritan ethic — she's not afraid of looking rich. We're not restricted by earlier ideas of taste.

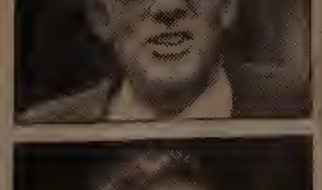
Carolyne Roehm

With everyone talking gloom and doom — about the economy, the lack of leadership in Washington, the deficit, the tax bill — attractive clothes give us a lift. Call it frivolity, but a flowered top can add lightness to our lives in a serious time. Looking feminine and pretty is a major social weapon.



John Weitz

This is only a temporary derailment, based on widespread insecurity. Eventually it will go away and women will look like strong, decisive human beings instead of Popsicles. Being cute is not enough.



Carolina Herrera

Women like to say they dress for other women, but we dress to be admired by men. Short clothes and low décolletages make us look sexier, but it is not necessary for the design to be fussy or two sizes too small. Simple lines, as in a floor-length T-shirt dress, help a woman look secure as well as sexy.

Sketches by Carmen Varricchio, The New York Times/Bill Cunningham

Patterns | Michael Gross

Yves Saint Laurent is for sale. Calvin Klein isn't.

But his fashion image is evolving.

Profits and Proust

Some time next year, Yves Saint Laurent S.A. will become the first French couture house to be traded on the Bourse, the French stock exchange. But last week, its initial public offering, which had been scheduled for Dec. 4, was postponed. On Friday, Pierre Bergé, the company's chairman, said he hoped to announce a new offering date in January.

The price of shares, which will be sold only on the Bourse, is undetermined. The public will be offered 20 percent of the shares. Mr. Bergé and Yves Saint Laurent will share personal control of 10 percent. A holding company will own the remainder. Mr. Bergé said that he and Mr. Saint Laurent will also have a majority share in the holding company.

How does the designer feel about sharing ownership of his name with the public? In a cryptic response to that question, Mr. Saint Laurent pulled a framed quotation from "Remembrance of Things Past," by Marcel Proust, off the wall of his Paris office during an interview following the recent presentation of his spring collection. Slowly, a tremulous finger tracing the words, he read it aloud in French.

"The magnificent and lamentable family of the nervous is the salt of the earth," it read in part. "They are the ones — and not others — who founded religions and created masterpieces. The world will never know all that it owes them, nor especially how much they suffered."

No More Calvin Classics

"The company isn't for sale," said Barry Schwartz, the chairman of Calvin Klein Industries. "We're not on the block." But he confirmed that a sale had been discussed before the recent stock-market plunge.

Triangle Industries Inc., a Manhattan packaging company, was the potential buyer, Mr. Schwartz said. Jerry Hostetter, a vice president at Triangle, would neither confirm nor deny its interest in Calvin Klein.

Mr. Schwartz was only slightly more forthcoming. "It was an interesting opportunity," he said. "We explored it." He would not elaborate.

But Mr. Schwartz had more to say about talk on Seventh Avenue that the Calvin Klein business is having financial difficulties. Such conjecture began after the discussions with Triangle and increased last week, when the company's Classics division shut. Classics, the company's mid-priced sportswear label, will cease to exist after delivering its spring line.

"We didn't make any money," Mr. Schwartz said. "We couldn't get volume up to the levels at which the division could be profitable, unless we were more commercial."

If, indeed, Classics had had more broad-based appeal, he said, it would have competed with the company's Calvin Klein Sport line. And by retaining a fashionable identity, he said, Classics caused "confusion" in the marketplace and created "competition from ourselves."

"This was not a profitable division," Mr. Schwartz concluded. "But we are a profitable company."

Calvin's Girl No More

Some of those profits have helped to pay off Click, the model-managment company that filed a lawsuit against Calvin Klein Industries two years ago. Click's lawyer, A. Richard Golub, charged that the company had conspired with Jose Borain, a model who was also named in the suit, to deny the company commissions it deserved for introducing the model to the designer.

Ms. Borain was signed to a three-year contract in 1984 that paid her $1 million to become the Calvin Klein girl. The settlement, in which both Ms. Borain and Calvin Klein Industries paid unannounced sums to Click, came shortly after her contract with the designer ran out on Sept. 11.

"Calvin was more generous than I was," she said, confirming the settlement.

According to Ms. Borain, Mr. Klein told her early this year that her contract would not be renewed. "He said he was changing the whole image," she said. "Three years was a long time. It was quite understandable. The beige shirt, cream pants is me. This year, it's not the same image. I was kind of relieved, in a way."

What does a model do after reaching such a career peak? Ms. Borain went back to work, appearing in several recent fashion shows.

"It was to show New York that I was back," she said. But she may not be here for long. Ms. Borain hopes to be in the movies, but she wants to be behind, not in front of the camera.

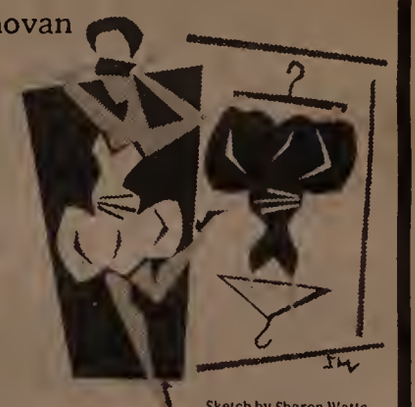
"I was so lucky," she said. "I reached the top. I don't think there's anywhere else for me to go."

By Design | Carrie Donovan

Pouf Proof: Wearing one of the new party dresses, poufed and frothy, is a heady experience. Coping with it between wearings is another story, however. If the soufflé of the skirt falls, much of its allure is lost.

What works best is to store the dress on two hangers. One, as usual, holds up the top. Then, take a skirt or pants hanger — the straight, rulerlike kind with two clamps — and attach it to the hem. When you place the second hanger on the closet rod, the bottom half of the dress is suspended upside down, and the dress is hanging in a U shape. This will take tension off the bodice and will also keep the pouf full.

When it's time to wear the dress again, keeping it upside down on the hangers, give it a few good shakes to restore its bounce (the way you fluff up a foxy coat).



Sketch by Sharon Watts

When traveling, perhaps to a party in Paris, don't try to mash the confection into a suitcase or a garment bag. It will fare better carried by hand in a superlarge shopping bag. Upon arrival, shake out the dress, and hang it up as before. It will bounce again.

Bridge: Covering Honor With Honor Can Be a Fiendish Problem

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

The beginner learns some guidelines that tell him when to cover an honor with an honor, and thinks he understands the subject.

The experienced player acquires understanding of many exceptions to the general rules. But there are some situations in which the problem, though soluble, is fiendishly difficult, and few world champions would find the right course.

To test yourself, cover the West and South hands. The deal is a modified version of one noted by Lloyd Arvedon of Burlington, Mass., from a recent regional Swiss team championship in Albany.

South, who is desperately hungry for a good result, climbs to seven clubs by a route that includes a splinter by his partner: four hearts showed a club fit, at most one heart and slam interest.

The diamond lead is won with the ace in the closed hand, and South draws trumps. He then leads the heart ten to the king, and you can see this position:

NORTH
♠ Q 7 6 2
♡ K
◇ Q 5 4 2
♣ 9 8 7 3

WEST
♠ 9 5 3
♡ 7 6 5 3
◇ 9 8 6
♣ J 6 2

EAST
♠ K 8 4
♡ 9 8 4 2
◇ K J 10 7 3
♣ 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ A J 10
♡ A Q J 10
◇ A
♣ A K Q 10 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
7 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond nine.

What do you do when the spade queen is led from the dummy?

It seems normal to cover with the king, but if you do, or even think about doing so, you have given South his grand slam. He was just trying to find out whether you have the king.

If you cover, he claims his slam. If you play low with aplomb, he will assume that your partner has it. He will therefore take the ace, discard spades on his heart winners and try a ruffing finesse in spades. You will win the king, beating the grand slam, and quietly congratulate yourself.

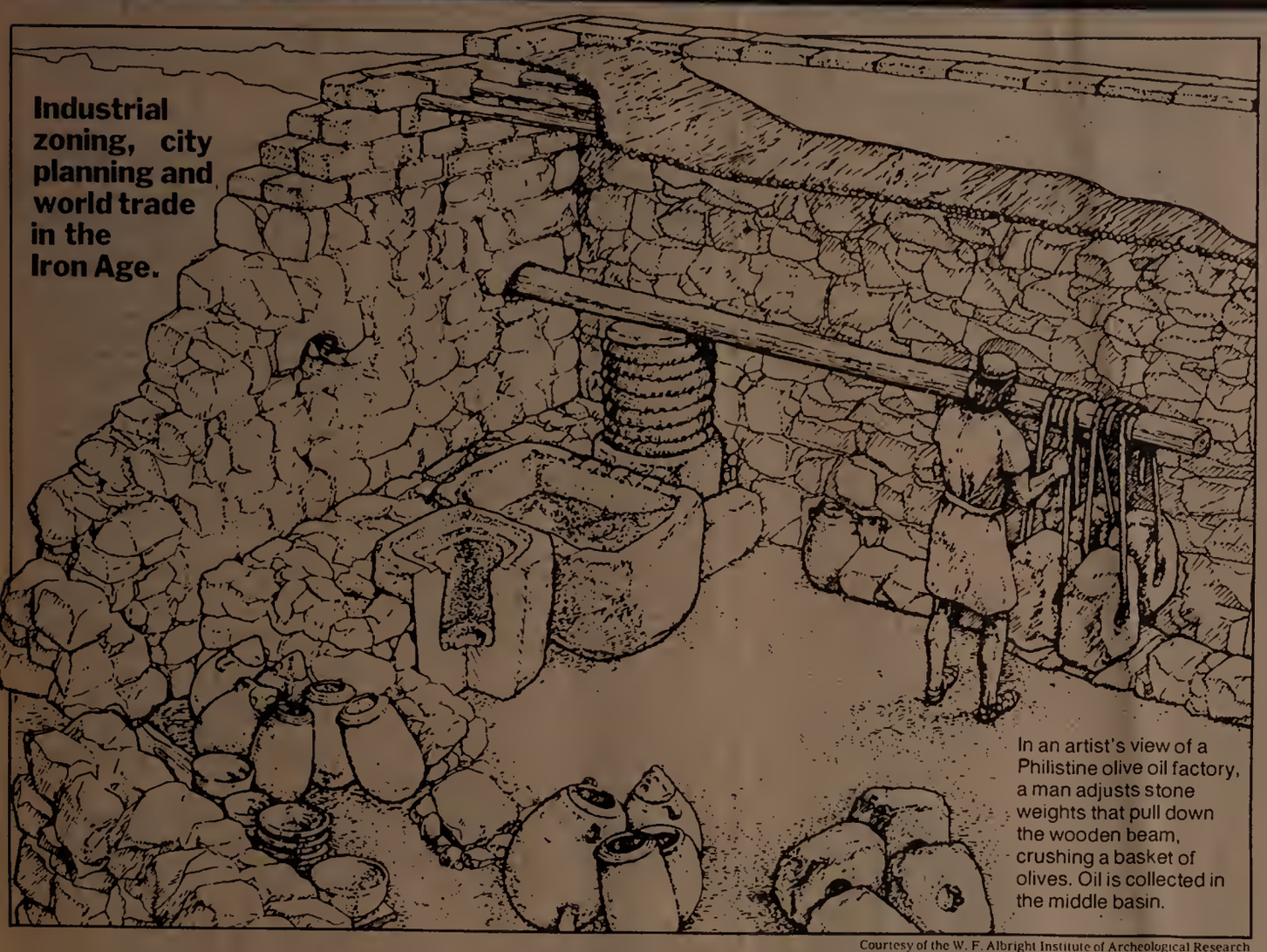
A world champion might get this right by reflecting that South must have all the missing honor strength. If he is missing the spade ten, he will be forced to finesse, and will discard spades from dummy on his hearts. The only time that East's play will matter is in the actual situation, in which South must be led to believe that West has the king.

In practice, West held the spade king, and Arvedon as South rested in six clubs. He made the overtrick, working out the position of the spade king when East did not cover the lead of dummy's queen.

NORTH
♠ Q 7 6 2
♡ —
◇ Q 5 4
♣ 9

EAST
♠ K 8 4
♡ 9 8
◇ K J 10
♣ —

Science Times



In an artist's view of a Philistine olive oil factory, a man adjusts stone weights that pull down the wooden beam, crushing a basket of olives. Oil is collected in the middle basin.

Courtesy of the W. F. Albright Institute of Archeological Research

Philistines Get Some Image Help

KIBBUTZ REVADIM, Israel — An ancient metropolis being excavated by archeologists at this site 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem is providing evidence that the Philistines — long associated with hedonism and a lack of culture — may actually have been an urbane and industrious lot.

The discoveries, which may shed light on urban development and town planning in the Iron Age, are from the ancient city of Ekron. The town appears to have been unusually large by ancient standards and may have contained the largest industrial complex in the Middle East in the seventh century B.C.

The picture emerging from the dig is one of a people who apparently had fairly advanced notions of town planning. They may even have had zoning regulations of some sort, because the city was made up of four distinct districts: the fortification walls, with the industrial belt lying inside but on the periphery of the city, separate from the living quarters and public building areas.

"You just brush away the top and you're in the seventh century B.C.," said Prof. Seymour Gitin, a leader of the excavation project, which is now in its third year.

He explained that history had made the archeologists' task a very convenient one. In 603 B.C., the city was destroyed by the Babylonians, and the site was then apparently abandoned, leaving things in place for future researchers. There is no evidence the Philistine people remained in existence after the destruction, according to Professor Gitin; it was about 500 years later that the Romans named the coastal plain Palestine, after the Biblical Philistines, and the name was eventually extended to the rest of the country.

Ekron was one of five major Philistine cities, along with Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod and Gath. The remains of Ekron indicate that it stretched over 60 acres and housed more than 6,000 people. Its economy was based on an extensive, international olive oil processing operation which, archeologists say, doubled as a textile dying plant in the off-season.

"We want to find out how they planned and built a city in the seventh century B.C. — why it grew, why it contracted, how it was built," said Professor Gitin, of the W.F. Albright Institute of Archeological Research an American organization headquartered in East Jerusalem, who is directing the excavation along with Prof. Trude Dothan, of the Hebrew University's Institute of Archeology.

The early history of the Philistines, a people of Aegean origin who lived on what today is the southern coast of Israel, is well-known from Old Testament accounts of their frequent clashes with the Israelites. It was the Philistines who sent Delilah to discover the secret of Samson's strength, and who later slew King Saul and his sons in battle. The Israelites pursued the Philistines "to the gates of Ekron," after David killed one of them, the giant Goliath, with his slingshot.

Less is known of the Philistines' later history, from 1,000 to 600 B.C., which is why Ekron is particularly important, archeologists say.

At the beginning of this period, the city was only 10 acres in size, reflecting the decline of the Philistines' power as a result of the rise of the Israelite monarchies. Ekron started growing again at the end of the eighth century B.C., when it was conquered by the Assyrian Kings of Mesopotamia and became a vassal-state of the Assyrian Empire.

The conquest brought peace between these states and with it prosperity, Professor Gitin said.

Ekron blossomed, growing sixfold and becoming a major oil processing center.

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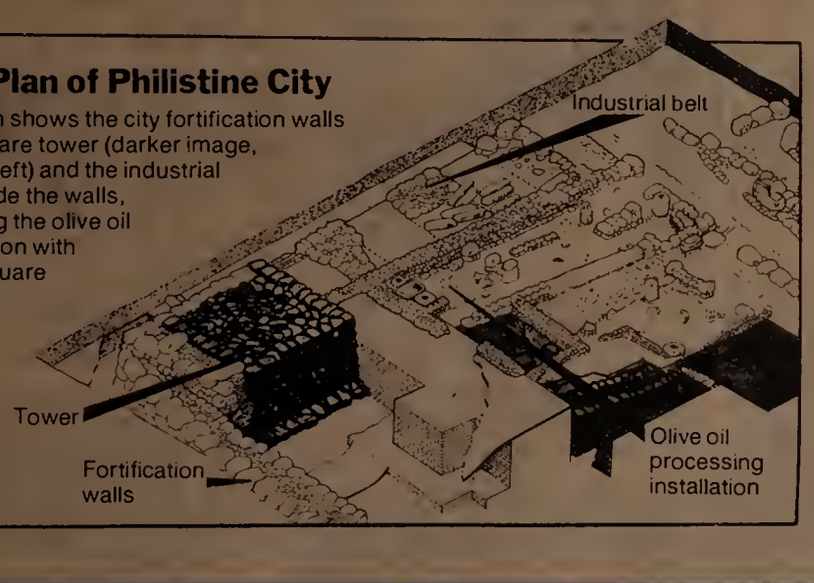
Site Plan of Philistine City

Diagram shows the city fortification walls and square tower (darker image, bottom left) and the industrial belt inside the walls, including the olive oil installation with three square basins.



Turning Point Nears In Production of Fuel For Hydrogen Bombs

U.S. must decide how — or even whether — to produce more tritium.

By MATTHEW L. WALD

WITH aging, faltering plants its sole source of supply, the Federal Government must soon decide whether to build expensive new facilities to produce tritium, a vital and perishable ingredient of nuclear bombs.

The poor condition of the production reactors — two are broken down and the other three are limited to half power — makes possible an interruption in supply. Such a halt would leave nuclear warheads losing potency in their silos, as batteries lose their charge on a supermarket shelf. Adding to the sense of urgency, a recent study by the National Academy of Sciences said that it may take as long to build a new production reactor as the surviving three will last.

The Department of Energy is expected to seek funds soon to build one or two new reactors to produce tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen, and plutonium, another bomb fuel produced in the same reactors. But each new plant would cost billions, and some experts question whether they are necessary.

The Department is expected to argue that the expense is required for national security. But some arms control advocates, joined by environmentalists who say that production of these bomb fuels is dangerous and polluting, argue that an agreement with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear arms could render the investment unnecessary.

Even limited arms reductions, such as those in the treaty on nuclear forces in Europe now under negotiation, could reduce the need for fresh tritium since supplies could be scavenged from disassembled weapons, some experts say.

Some experts even suggest that by halting tritium production, the East and West could achieve disarmament. With no new supplies, the argument goes, nations would have to steadily reduce arsenals to keep potent tritium in the remaining weapons.

While plutonium production is required to expand the nuclear arsenal, tritium production is needed simply to maintain existing weapons. This is because tritium breaks down naturally at the rate of about 5.5 percent per year. Plutonium, in contrast, is eternal, at least on the human timescale, and the nation's stockpile is believed to be substantial.

Thus tritium, even more than plutonium, is becoming the focus of concern in Congress, which will have to decide on Administration proposals to build the costly new plants.

"It's very clear that tritium is the main event, rather than plutonium," said Rep. Ron Wyden, Democrat of Oregon. His district is downstream along the Columbia River from the Federal Government's plutonium-producing reactor at Hanford, Wash., which is closed for safety improvements.

Tritium has become increasingly important to the nuclear arsenal. As a "booster" in the trigger portion of a hydrogen bomb, tritium is essential to reducing the size of warheads, allowing more warheads per missile, or warheads on smaller missiles.

Tritium is a variant or isotope of hydrogen. In nature, the commmon form of the hydrogen atom has a nucleus of a single proton. A naturally occurring isotope is deuterium. Each deuterium nucleus contains one proton and one neutron; one in 6,000 hydrogen atoms is deuterium.

Tritium, the third isotope, has a nucleus with one proton and two neutrons. It does not occur naturally; it is made in reactors by fir-

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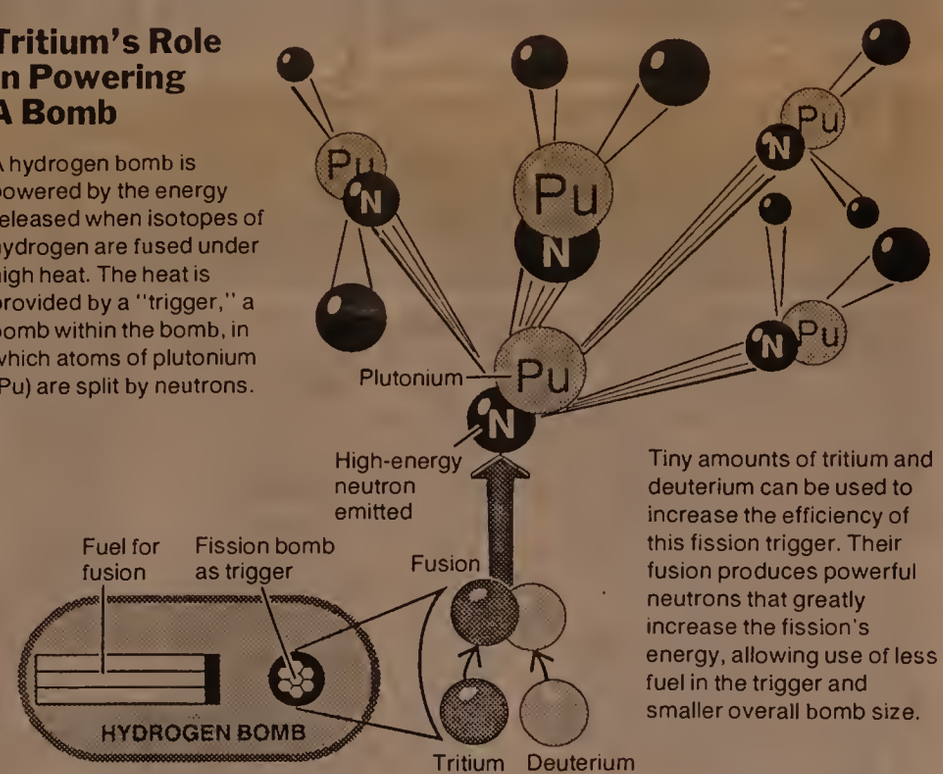
Tritium's Role In Powering A Bomb

A hydrogen bomb is powered by the energy released when isotopes of hydrogen are fused under high heat. The heat is provided by a "trigger," a bomb within the bomb, in which atoms of plutonium (Pu) are split by neutrons.



Tiny amounts of tritium and deuterium can be used to increase the efficiency of this fission trigger. Their fusion produces powerful neutrons that greatly increase the fission's energy, allowing use of less fuel in the trigger and smaller overall bomb size.

The New York Times/Steve Hart

Experts Voice Hope In Alzheimer's Fight

Recent discoveries could prove vital to treatment.

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

ALZHEIMER'S disease, the brain disorder that robs millions of people of their memories and minds, is beginning to yield secrets at a pace that scientists call dramatic and exciting.

"I think we have moved very rapidly in the last couple of years," said Dr. Robert Katzman of University of California in San Diego.

"Pieces of the puzzle are there," said Dr. Peter Davies, of Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. "It is a matter of trying to fit them together."

The advances have been in molecular biology and genetics, deepening the basic knowledge of the disease.

In the last year, a protein named A68 has been found that may offer clues to diagnosis. Scientists have discovered and cloned the gene for another protein, beta amyloid, which is a major component of the plaques that seem to clog the brains of Alzheimer's patients. Cloning the gene — reproducing it in the laboratory — makes possible detailed studies and complete analysis of the protein, possibly revealing its function.

Potentially even more important, scientists have found the approximate location in the human genetic material of a gene that strongly predisposes to the brain disorder in some families. A high research priority is discovery of the gene itself. Analysis of the gene usually discloses the identity of the particular substance that cells make in carrying out the gene's instructions. Identifying such a substance linked to Alzheimer's disease might help reveal underlying causes.

Some experts now believe they can foresee the day when practical benefits may be gleaned from the scientific advances; that research may show ways in which the inexorable disease might be delayed substantially in at least some patients.

For now, there is no cure and no treatment that can alter the grim downhill course in which the patient first becomes forgetful, then gradually loses all memory and judgment and may be totally helpless before death.

The causes of the disease are still a mystery. But the new discoveries attacking that mystery are considered vital to advances in diagnosis and treatment.

"From my perspective, the most exciting advances are in genetics," said Dr. Murray Goldstein, director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke, a major unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

He and some other scientists believe Alzheimer's disease is probably a group of related disorders that produce similar devastation in their victims' brains, but may have different causes.

One study showed, for example,

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Old Planes Restored for a Journey Into the Past

Aviation experts rush to save and restore history-making aircraft.

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Special to The New York Times

SUITLAND, Md. — As the first century of powered flight approaches its completion, historians and technical experts are redoubling efforts to save and restore a few of the aircraft that helped to shape modern history.

All over the world, these experts agree, airplanes that changed civilization are crumbling away and disappearing. Already extinct are scores of types that created commercial aviation, carried derring-do pilots to glory or fought decisive battles in wars that changed history.

Hoping to help stem the disappearance of historically important aircraft, aviation buffs from across America convened here last week to glean tips from masters in the science of aircraft restoration.

The seminar was organized by one of the world's important repositories of historic aircraft — the Paul E. Garber Facility here, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution.

Stored in 18 hangars, warehouses and workshops at the facility's 21-acre compound are about 90 complete aircraft and scores of thousands of pieces from historically important airplanes. The facility is used by the Smithsonian to store the bulk of its huge aviation collection, part of which is displayed in the Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

Artisans at work in the facility's cavernous restoration hangar ply crafts that span an entire century of technology. In one corner, experts are duplicating the delicate stitching used 80 years ago to patch a canvas-covered wing. In another section of the building, artisan-historians are untangling and rehabilitating the maze of electronic circuitry once used to drop an atomic bomb.

Most of the 49 students who attended the Smithsonian seminar are pilots and owners of antique aircraft or possessors of the junk from which historic aircraft can sometimes be resurrected.

Aviation historians appreciate help from private collectors, according to Robert C. Mikesh, curator of the Smithsonian's aircraft. "We need all the support we can get for our own work," he said, "and it's in our common interest to advise private owners on the best techniques for preserving and restoring aircraft as faithfully to history as possible."

The Garber Facility shop foreman, Richard Horigan, noted the importance of keeping alive

Continued on Page 24

Shop foreman, Richard Horigan, with the Enola Gay at the Garber Facility, Suitland, Md.

The New York Times/Malcolm W. Browne

The New Mystery of the Female Heart

Heart disease in men and women yields tantalizing contrasts.

By GINA KOLATA

MEN and women are different at heart, literally.

Medical scientists are both perplexed and intrigued by a growing body of evidence that shows differences in the way women and men develop heart disease. The findings suggest there may be important biological distinctions between the sexes in the functioning and development of the heart and cardiovascular system.

The distinctions need to be understood, experts say, because they may provide new insights into the causes and treatment of heart disease in both sexes.

So far, virtually every study of methods to prevent or treat heart disease has been done in men, with the results assumed to apply to women. This is partly because the emphasis has been on reducing the rate of heart attacks among the middle-aged, and most middle-aged heart attack victims are men. But later in life, heart attacks are the leading cause of death in women too, and some researchers are now looking into the aspects of heart disease that are unique to women.

The experts all stress that women should continue to follow established guidelines for heart disease prevention such as avoiding smoking and high-fat diets and curbing high blood pressure.

Some 'Tantalizing Leads'

"There certainly are differences," said Dr. Peter Frommer, deputy director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, who characterized the new evidence as "tantalizing leads."

Only yesterday, researchers at a meeting of the American Heart Association in Anaheim, Calif., reported that women who have had children tend to have wider coronary arteries, which may help explain their protection from early heart attacks. Others at the meeting reported a study of monkeys indicating another difference: on a high-fat diet, female monkeys tend to produce more high-density lipoproteins, HDL, which carry cholesterol away from blood vessels, than male monkeys do.

Another recent finding highlights the inadequacy of drawing conclusions about women from studies of men. Researchers found that a high level of fats called triglycerides by itself portends heart disease in women, even in the absence of high cholesterol levels. This is not true of men.

The most obvious difference is that women tend to develop coronary heart disease far later in life than men. Heart disease becomes the No. 1 killer of women in their mid-60's, but it is the No. 1 killer of men at the age of 39. That disparity points to the long-assumed protection offered to premenopausal women by their hormones.

But scientists now believe it may be too simplistic to expect the hormone estrogen alone to explain differences in heart disease.

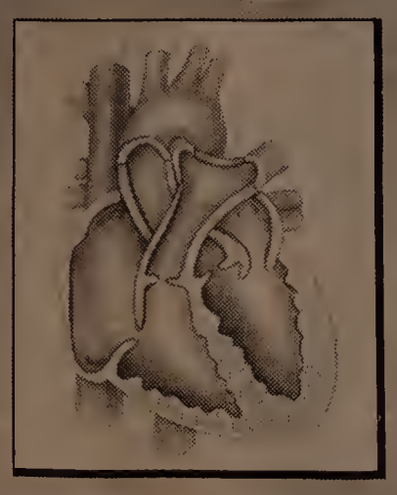
Dr. Antonio Gotto of the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston believes there are cellular and biochemical differences in female blood vessels. "I feel confident that female blood vessels have some inherent protection," Dr. Gotto said. He speculated that female blood vessels may be better able to repair early damage from high blood pressure, for example, preventing the development of artery-clogging plaques.

Women have different symptoms of heart disease than men. Women often have pains on and off for a long time before they have a heart attack; in men, chest pains are more often a sign that a heart attack has begun.

Women who have a heart attack are twice as likely as men to die within 60 days.

Diabetes seems to eliminate the protection accorded women in their earlier years, whereas it seems to have less effect on men.

How Men and Women Differ in the Course of Heart Disease

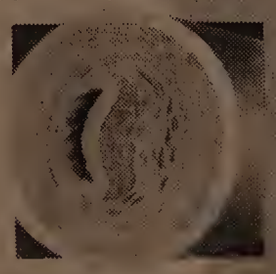


Women get heart disease later than men, as a general rule, but it is usually more severe in women than in men.

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in women after the age of 66; in men it is the No. 1 killer from the age of 39. Though few women have heart attacks before menopause, the protective effect of female sex hormones has not been firmly established by researchers.

Differences at Each Stage of Disease

Predicting trouble: Although women and men are at risk for heart disease if their cholesterol is high, studies thus far have shown that only in women do high levels of plaque-causing triglycerides point to particular risk even in the absence of high cholesterol. Plaque leads to vessel blockage.



Clogged vessel

First sign: Women often have chest pains for a long time before a heart attack; in men, such pains more often mean a heart attack has already begun.

Survival after an attack: Women are twice as likely as men to die within 60 days. In a six-month study, 27 percent of women and 15 percent of men died.

Survival of bypass surgery: Women do only half as well as men. In one study, 2.9 percent of the women and 1.3 percent of the men died at the time of surgery. Women's smaller hearts are harder to operate on, but other factors are suspected to be at work.

Suggestive early findings: Studies in monkeys indicate that the hearts and blood vessels of both sexes have receptors for estrogen but that the male hearts have more receptors for testosterone and hormones released under stress. In rats, female blood vessels are more elastic.

Bypass

Illustrations by Judith Glick

Contributing to the sense of mystery is the finding that women do only half as well as men in bypass surgery. Although a relatively simple reason is suggested — women have smaller hearts, more difficult to operate on, and they tend to come into the operation older and sicker than men do — not everyone is convinced that this is the whole story.

The aim of the heart researchers is not just to improve the prevention and treatment of heart disease in older women but to learn what protects younger women from heart disease, and perhaps to use the knowledge to help men.

Dr. William Castelli, director of a long-range heart study in Framingham, Mass., bemoaned the lack of attention being given to heart disease in women. "Their signs and symptoms are not being taken seriously because of the myth that women don't get heart attacks," he said.

The Framingham study is a major source of data on women and heart disease because it follows both men and women throughout their lives, correlating such factors as blood chemistry and life style with incidence of heart disease. Two similar federally funded studies, in Tecumseh, Mich., and Evans County, Ga., and a study in Rancho Bernardo, near San Diego, are among the few to include women.

Framingham and Evans County data indicate that women are at particular risk of heart disease if they have high levels of triglycerides in their blood, said Dr. Millicent Higgins of the heart institute. In men, according to Dr. Castelli, triglycerides do not predict heart disease risk independently of other factors, such as blood cholesterol.

"Triglyceride," said Dr. Castelli, "is the chemical name for what most of us think of as fat Corn oil is pure triglyceride." He explained that triglycerides in the blood are converted by the body to low-density lipoproteins, or LDL, which carry cholesterol to the blood vessels, and may contribute to artery-blocking plaques in other ways too. Dr. Castelli said he does not know why triglycerides should be so much more dangerous in women than in men.

Dr. Castelli said the importance of triglyceride levels is usually overlooked in women.

The Framingham data and data from the Rancho Bernardo study also point to the importance of diabetes as a risk factor for women. As far as heart disease goes, said Dr. Castelli, "Women with diabetes are no longer like women. They are like men."

And the Framingham data indicate that "there are different initial symptoms of heart disease in men and women," he said. Women tend to have chest pains or a feeling of pressure in the chest as their first sign, whereas men tend to have heart attacks.

Of 1,600 women studied in Framingham, only 6 had heart attacks before menopause, Dr. Castelli said. Although it is often assumed that female sex hormones are what protect premenopausal women against heart attacks, experts say the exact link has never been firmly established.

"It is very attractive to think that female sex hormones are good for you and male sex hormones are bad for you, but in point of fact, the data are mixed," said Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor of the University of California in San Diego. "Most of us don't believe it anymore."

In support of estrogen's purported beneficial effects are several reports indicating that women who take estrogen supplements after menopause are less likely to have heart attacks. But the Framingham data did not show a protective effect and there are many unanswered questions.

Heart Study of Women

The heart institute will soon begin a study of female hormones and heart disease. The study will involve about 1,000 post-menopausal women who will take various combinations of estrogen and another female sex hormone, progesterone.

One hypothesis is that estrogen protects against heart disease by increasing the concentrations of the beneficial HDL's and decreasing the concentrations of harmful LDL's. But there is a trade-off, said Dr. Basil Rifkind of the heart institute. Estrogen also increases the tendency of blood to clot, which in itself can increase the chances of a heart attack.

In the late 1960's, the heart institute studied the use of estrogen supplements in men and concluded not only that the men were not protected against heart disease but that they may have had an even higher death rate from blood clots when they took the female hormone.

Diabetics' Risk From Exercise

Regular exercise is one of the best prescriptions for maintaining good health, but even this can have unexpected risks for young diabetics.

Diabetics may suffer potentially dangerous hypoglycemia — a drop in blood sugar — more than 24 hours after strenuous exercise, said Dr. Michael MacDonald, of University of Wisconsin Hospital in Madison, a far greater delay than many doctors expect. His study of 300 juvenile diabetics showed that daytime exercise can produce effects late at night. Effects can range from weakness in moderate cases to seizures and loss of consciousness in severe cases.

While most diabetics know they have to compensate for immediate post-exercise effects by eating more or reducing insulin dosage, they are often unaware that effects may occur so much later.

THE DOCTOR'S WORLD

When the Mind Dies But the Brain Lives On

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN, M.D.

MIRACULOUS recoveries from prolonged comas are the stuff of movies and fairy tales. But although medical advances have opened the way for more coma patients than ever to survive, most linger in a limbo state of unconsciousness, somewhere between life and death. Few of these patients, even if they can be kept alive indefinitely and even if they appear to awaken and sleep regularly, have any hope of full recovery.

By one recent estimate, at least 10,000 Americans are in irreversible comas at any given time. Each case means an extended period of anguish for loved ones, who hang on to a thread of hope, and for the doctors and nurses who must give daily care to patients with hopeless prognoses.

Deciding how to treat comatose patients with little chance of recovery poses wrenching and unresolved ethical and economic issues.

• • •

Doctors have long recognized the coma as an advanced state of brain failure in which a person lies in a sleep-like state with eyes closed.

But recent research has shown that continuous sleep-like comas seldom last more than a month. Those who survive that long usually proceed into a condition described as a persistent vegetative state. In this condition, the mind is dead but the brain is not.

Life continues in this state because the brain stem activates the vegetative, or autonomic nervous system, to carry on the vital mechanical functions governing breathing, heart pumping, blood pressure and elimination of wastes. The patient is unresponsive, often appearing awake but giving little or no evidence of awareness of the environment or ability to express thoughts. Many of these patients resume normal cycles of sleeping and waking. Their eyes may open spontaneously, and they may reflexively blink when menaced.

"It is hell for people to see a loved one in a sleep-wake cycle, moving their eyes, and expecting — falsely — that the individual understands and will recover," said Dr. Fred Plum of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, an expert on comas.

The longer someone lives in a coma, the less likely he or she will recover. Virtually no one comes out of a vegetative state that has persisted as long as six months. But researchers hope to learn what allows the rare individual to emerge from a coma after being in that state for a few weeks. They hope that such knowledge could be used to help others.

Nubar Alexanian

Long-term coma patient at Western Massachusetts Hospital.

The problem of long-term comas looms over doctors and families every day in every hospital. Although accurate statistics about the numbers of comatose Americans are lacking, experts believe the numbers are increasing, largely as a result of the introduction of intensive care units in hospitals and new treatments for once-fatal conditions.

Some coma patients are victims of heart attacks and strokes who were saved only to suffer brain damage. Many victims of Alzheimer's disease eventually become comatose. And some coma patients are victims of drug overdoses or automobile accidents.

In recent years, researchers have used the new technology of PET scanners — for positron emission tomography — to measure biochemical actions in the brain.

Such tests have confirmed the reliability of the conventional appraisals doctors use to measure cognition and brain damage, such as flicking fingers in front of the eyes and pouring cold water in the ears to test the direction of eye movement and other reflexes.

In time, initial coma is followed by what doctors call the persistent vegetative state.

The PET scans have shown that the persistent vegetative state is comparable to the deepest stages of anesthesia and that such patients do not feel pain, exerting only reflex responses when pinched or otherwise stimulated. "What was learned is extremely important because it allows physicians to deal more humanely with families," Dr. Plum said. With a more scientific basis for diagnosis and prognosis, families' uncertainty can be reduced.

Yet the coma still has its mysteries. One is why some autopsies have found such a striking disparity between the limited extent of structural brain damage and the total devastation of the mind. Another concerns those who suffer from prolonged comas and the persistent vegetative state. What selectively kills the brain cells? Does the injured brain produce poisons that create even more brain damage? Would transplants of brain cells help?

• • •

The bleak outlook for people in the vegetative state underscores the crucial decisions that doctors and families must make about a patient's clinical care in the first hours of a coma. In this period, neurological signs may be more important predictors of the patient's future than the actual diagnosis of the underlying illness or injury. This could help physicians and families decide whether there is any point in taking extraordinary life-saving measures.

Although the American Medical Association said last year that it was ethical for doctors to withhold all means of life-prolonging medical treatment, including food and water, from people in irreversible comas, not everyone agrees.

Families rarely get enough counseling in making the crucial decisions about a loved one's care and in dealing with any feelings of guilt that may develop, said Dr. Gerald Steinberg, director of the Western Massachusetts Hospital in Westfield, who treats many coma patients.

Dr. Sheldon Borrel, a rehabilitation medicine specialist at San Francisco General Hospital, surveyed health care workers and determined that those who were farthest removed from the coma patients' bedsides found it easiest to approve withholding life support. "The closer you are to being the one who has to remove the tube," he said, "the more difficulty you have with the decision.

The Latest Concern About Sex: The Perils of the Papilloma Virus

By PHILIP M. BOFFEY

MEDICAL scientists are struggling to understand a sexually transmitted virus that has already infected many Americans, causing genital warts in millions of people and probably contributing to cancer in thousands of people.

The virus, known as the human papilloma virus, or HPV, has spread virtually unnoticed throughout much of the sexually active population while public attention has been focused on more widely feared venereal diseases, such as AIDS and herpes. While it is usually a nuisance at most, experts say, evidence indicates the virus may sometimes contribute to cancer, particularly cervical cancer in women.

Infection with HPV is no cause for panic, health officials say, but people should be aware of the dangers and of the steps they can take to avoid infection and prevent the spread of this elusive virus.

Q. What is HPV?

More than 50 different types of the human papilloma virus have been identified. Some infect the skin, causing common warts of the hands or feet that are generally innocuous. Others infect the mucous membranes of the genital, oral or anal cavities, where they can cause genital or venereal warts, and some have been linked to a range of precancerous lesions and malignant tumors.

The virus has not been proved to cause cancer. But it has been found so frequently in women who suffer cancer of the cervix that most scientists believe it plays at least a contributing role. It has also been associated, although less firmly, with cancers of the vulva, vagina, penis and anus.

Q. How prevalent is the infection?

Neither HPV infections nor genital warts are routinely reported by health agencies, so nobody really knows the range of the disease. Various small-scale studies, chiefly of sexually active people at venereal disease clinics and other medical settings, have found 10 to 30 percent of individuals to be infected.

The Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta estimates that 500,000 to 1 million new cases of genital warts occur in the United States each year, and that more people than that are infected but unaware of any symptoms.

Surveys of private physicians indicate that the number of people visiting the doctor for genital warts for the first time jumped fivefold in less than two decades, from roughly 50,000 such visits in 1966 to roughly 250,000 in 1984, according to Federal health officials.

Q. How does the virus spread?

The papilloma viruses generally infect the mucous membranes during sexual intercourse. The virus can be passed, most experts believe, through genital, oral and anal intercourse.

Individuals are assumed to be most infectious when they have active symptoms, such as visible warts or precancerous lesions. But health experts say little is known about when or how the virus spreads. Some experts say it is possible that the infection persists for life, although this has not been proved.

Q. How can you tell if you are infected?

In a minority of cases, genital warts are visible, painful or itchy, making their presence known forcibly. But often the warts are too small to be readily seen, or hidden too deeply in the female genital tract to be noticed.

Elliott Banfield

The standard screening test for women is the Pap smear, which is used primarily to detect cancer and precancerous cells in the cervix and can often also reveal the abnormal cells of genital warts.

Doctors sometimes search for warts by applying a vinegar solution. The warts turn white and can be seen with a magnifying instrument. The presence of the virus itself can be detected by advanced DNA probes.

Q. How can you avoid spreading or contracting the disease?

There is no vaccine to protect people from the virus. The American Social Health Association suggests limiting your number of sex partners, knowing your partners well and discussing possible infections with them. The association advises against "direct sexual contact" until genital warts are treated and removed. It also notes that condoms provide good, but not perfect, protection against transmission of the virus.

In addition to the usual problems with condoms, such as breakage or misuse, some genital warts can be found in pubic areas outside the reach of the condom.

Q. What treatments are available?

Warts can generally be removed either by standard surgery or by newer laser surgery or cryosurgery. Warts are also often treated with a chemical known as podophyllin.

A natural body substance, interferon, has also shown some promise in neutralizing the virus itself. But there is currently no proven way to eradicate the virus from the body and thus there is no "cure" for the infection.

Q. How worrisome is the infection?

Most people are unaware that they have genital warts, but a minority suffer substantial pain or itching.

The major possible danger is cancer. Some types of the virus are believed to cause only warts; some are associated only with cancer, and some may contribute to both warts and cancer.

Fortunately, most cancers of the genital tract are rare. Cancer of the cervix kills about 7,000 American women each year. Most of them could be saved if they took a Pap test regularly to detect the cancer early enough to remove it.

An official at the Centers for Disease Control who specializes in sexually-transmitted disease said: "We don't really know enough to know how worrisome HPV really is. It's nothing to get up in arms about. Only a small fraction of the people with warts or the virus are going to get cancer. The important thing is to treat the warts and make sure your sexual partner is treated too." If only one partner is treated, re-infection from the other partner is very likely, experts say.

Studies are under way to determine how many of those infected with HPV progress to either warts or cancer, and how severe their disease is.

PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Smart Typing Program Analyzes Your Problem

By PETER H. LEWIS

Stuart Goldenberg

IN the film "Star Trek IV," the crew of a 23d century spaceship goes back in time, to Earth of the late 20th century, to save the whales. To do so they need a computer, and they find one in a Bay Area factory.

Commander Scott, the spaceship's chief engineer, is accustomed to computers that respond to voice commands. When he finds out to his horror that he must use — gasp — a keyboard, he then proceeds to peck out a complex chemical formula for transparent aluminum, his fingers moving at something close to Warp 9, or about 900 words a minute.

Where did he learn to type?

Probably from a dusty, ancient copy of Mavis Beacon Teaches Typing ($39.95 for 5¼-inch disks and $44.95 for 3½-inch disks), for I.B.M. PC's and compatibles; Apple (II, IIgs, Mac), Commodore (Amiga, 64/128) and Atari (ST. and 8-Bit). The program, which showed up on Earth circa November 1987, is available from the Software Toolworks (One Toolworks Plaza, 13557 Ventura Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, Calif., 91423; telephone 818-907-6789). Of the many good typing programs available, Mavis is the best we've seen.

• • •

Mavis (a fictional character) calls herself "the finest typing tutor in the world." That sounds immodest, but to quote the sage Dizzy Dean, "It ain't braggin' if you kin do it." Software Toolworks is also responsible for Chessmaster 2000, which regularly whips all comers, including mainframe programs, in competition of the United States Chess Federation Computer Chess Championships.

I don't know how they teach typing elsewhere in the world, but I do know that Mavis is light years ahead of my high school typing commandant.

My high school teacher was a sour-faced person with no sense of humor and no tolerance for fumbling fingers. Mavis, in contrast, is such a delight to work with that even I, an incorrigible two-finger, hunt-and-peck holdout, may learn at last to touch-type. (Yes, I eventually left the high school typing class because I was sure I would be a physicist and would never wind up in a job that involved typing. Now that I am a writer, I regret the decision every day.)

Typing programs, more than most other self-help or educational programs, are especially well suited to the strengths of personal computers. The keyboard becomes both a necessary tool and a learning vehicle, and the computer screen can give instant visual and auditory feedback as the lesson progresses. Further, many typing programs keep track of a student's progress, and some even automatically tailor subsequent lessons to emphasize letters and exercises where a student is weak.

Mavis does these things, too, but on a much more extensive level. The more the student uses Mavis, the more Mavis is able to analyze areas of strengths and weaknesses, and the more the program automatically customizes itself to the user. (If more than one student is using the program, Mavis keeps track of each student individually.) Further, Mavis conducts these specialized lessons using superb graphics and a built-in sense of humor and caring.

• • •

The first stop in Mavis's typing school is the chalkboard, where she greets new students (from absolute beginners to people who just want to brush up on their skills, in three age groups, starting at five years), notes areas where the student needs more work (such as speed or dropped characters), and suggests exercises to work on those areas.

If you agree with Mavis's assessment, you go to the classroom. There, you essentially look over the shoulder of an expert and patient typist, whose ghostly hands are poised on a keyboard attached to a computer monitor. As you type each letter, the hands move to the proper position and show the correct finger placement. If you don't like the hands, switch the feature off, and the on-screen keys simply light up when they are typed. The lessons are fun, ranging from great and not so great works of literature to bizarre facts from the Guinness Book of World Records.

Sometimes Mavis will take you to the workshop, where a clock, a metronome and three other progress meters are displayed with the ghost hands. Mavis will select the tools that are most helpful, or you can explore on your own.

Most typing programs have a game feature, in which the typist shoots down alien spaceships or leaps hurdles by typing the correct letters. Mavis is no different, but the "road race" graphics and sound of this program are superior. The program also makes extensive use of graphs, which are surprisingly useful in showing progress, speed, frequency of errors and 18 other categories.

But most of all, Mavis is a lot nicer than the other programs and teachers I've had. "You're making a lot of mistakes in a row," she interrupted me at one point. "It may be that you're frustrated or just pounding the keyboard. Let's take a break and try something different." My teacher would have rapped my knuckles with a ruler.

Mavis comes with a "résumé writer" program that shows how to write an effective résumé, plus style formats for standard business letters. Also, Mavis can be customized to teach the Dvorak keyboard or any other alternative keyboard design.

Mavis is copy-protected, which some people will find difficult when it comes to making backup copies and using the program on a hard disk system. Backup copies are available at extra cost.

Experts Voicing Hope In Alzheimer's Fight

Continued From Page 21

that 20 percent of Alzheimer's patients had suffered serious brain injuries decades before the first symptoms of memory loss signaled the onset of the disease. In a comparable group of people of the same ages who were free of the disorder, only 4 percent had suffered such injuries.

Few, if any, scientists believe the brain injuries could be more than a contributing factor. The disease process is almost certainly complex and may involve several factors.

There appear to be destructive effects that kill certain groups of nerve cells in the brain and produce abnormalities in brain chemistry, but no one knows how this happens or why some cells are affected rather than others.

Some scientists think brain cells of Alzheimer's patients may lose control of their production of proteins. Others have suggested there may be a subtle failure of the chemical "house-cleaning" apparatus of the brain so that the debris from normal cell loss accumulates and clogs the nerve cell networks.

Changes In the Aged

Dr. David Drachman, chairman of the scientific advisory panel of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, notes that many of the changes found in the patient's brain can also be found to a lesser extent in aged people without the disease.

"We need to know how much do you lose and of what, before dementia sets in," said Dr. Drachman, chairman of neurology at University of Massachusetts, Worcester. Dr. Zaven S. Khachaturian of the National Institute of Aging, also a unit of the N.I.H., said there is some evidence to support several different scenarios concerning the origins of Alzheimer's disease, but that all of them were still unproven hypotheses.

Dr. Davies said the A68 protein discovered by his group at the Einstein College of Medicine has been found in the cerebrospinal fluid of eight of nine Alzheimer's disease patients studied, but not in comparable people who do not suffer from the brain disorder. For that reason it might prove useful in helping diagnose Alzheimer's patients early. At present, absolute diagnosis can be made only by studies of the patient's brain after death.

The main immediate benefit from early diagnosis would be detection of cases in which the mental symptoms were caused by something other than Alzheimer's disease, such as depression, which is usually treatable.

An intriguing recent finding, to be reported this week at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience in New Orleans, is that the A68 protein appears in the fetal brain, evidently during brain development. Dr. Davies' group has found it in the normal brain until about the age of two. Why it re-appears later in the brains of Alzheimer's patients is unknown.

Key Protein in Plaques

The most obvious changes in the victim's brains have been known since the German neurologist Alois Alzheimer first described them in 1907. These are the microscopic plaques and tangles that can be seen in autopsy specimens of brain from people who died of the disease.

One recent research advance has been the cloning of the gene for the substance beta amyloid, a key constituent of the plaques, both in brain tissues and in blood vessels that serve the brains of Alzheimer's patients.

The plaques are aggregations of parts of nerve cells. The tangles are made up of fibrils that are thought to be formed from materials that normally constitute parts of the skeleton or structural framework of nerve cells. But there appears to be something abnormal about the material in the fibrils of the tangles.

Similar plaques and tangles can sometimes be found in the brains of elderly people who do not suffer from the disease, but they are far less common than in Alzheimer's patients.

Still unknown is whether the accumulation of plaques and tangles contributes to the destruction of the mind or only represents debris from some still undiscovered process.

Recent studies of beta amyloid indicate that it is part of a larger protein that serves as a receptor to some still-unknown substance that interacts with nerve cells. Scientists consider this an important clue to the actual role of beta amyloid.

The gene for beta amyloid and the still-unidentified gene that predisposes certain families to develop the disease are both on chromosome 21. This is intriguing to specialists because the cause of Down's syndrome, a major cause of mental retardation, is a gross abnormality of that same chromosome. Furthermore, Downs patients who live to middle age almost always have plaques and tangles in their brains that resemble those of Alzheimer's disease.

Most cases of Alzheimer's disease appear in men and women in their 70's or 80's, but in some families men and women may be afflicted in their 60's, 50's, or, on rare occasions, even earlier. Recent studies indicate that a strong hereditary factor is at work in relatively young patients.

A Study In Twins

But even in cases in which heredity is a strongly suspected factor, it is clearly not the whole story. Scientists point to a pair of identical twins — who have identical genes — both of whom developed Alzheimer's disease. The fact that both developed the disease suggested a genetic link. But one twin developed symptoms 13 years earlier than the other. Something in life experience must have hastened the disease in one or delayed it in the other.

No one knows which is the case. But the disparity strengthens the hope that more knowledge of the disease might help doctors slow the pace of the destruction of brain cells.

It is known that the disease destroys nerve cells in particular regions of the brain and apparently only in particular nerve cells. The brain regions that are affected help explain the devastating symptoms of the disease, but why those cells are particularly vulnerable is unknown.

Damage to Certain Cells

Dr. Donald Price of Johns Hopkins says the defects in memory of Alzheimer's sufferers probably result from damage to cells of the cerebral cortex, hippocampus and basal forebrain. These regions, particularly the cortex, are vital to higher mental functions: thinking, judgment and memory. Dr. Price's research team showed several years ago that the disease caused damage to certain nerve cells that used the nerve signal transmission substance acetylcholine.

Doctors have tried to mitigate Alzheimer's patients symptoms by using drugs that bolster the availability of acetylcholine to the brain. Dr. Price is not too hopeful about such drugs because they apparently do not remedy the gradual destruction of brain cells that is at the heart of the disease.

Furthermore, scientists have found other biochemical abnormalities in the Alzheimer's patient's brain, including a shortage of the hormone somatostatin.

There is a wide difference of opinion on how soon the basic research is likely to be translated into useful treatments. Many specialists talk in terms of decades; a few say it may be more rapid. But there is wide agreement that it will be done.

Dr. Drachman said "the really exciting thing" is the large number of scientists doing research on Alzheimer's disease, often using sophisticated techniques of molecular biology that have become available only in recent years. Less than a decade ago few scientists were involved.

"We are all advancing on a broad front," he said, with many promising leads being uncovered.

Rare Turtles Are Beached

BOSTON, Nov. 16 (AP) — The most endangered of all sea turtles, Kemp's Ridley turtles, are washing up on Cape Cod beaches because the unaccustomed cold water prevents the animals from functioning, marine experts say.

The turtles are known to breed mostly in the warm Gulf of Mexico, and scientists do not know why they recently appeared off the coast of New England, Robert Prescott, director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, said Saturday.

Scientists theorize either that the turtles got lost, or that they are being attracted by plentiful crabs and blue mussels in Cape Cod Bay and Nantucket Sound, Mr. Prescott said.

In the four days from Wednesday to Saturday, 10 Kemp's Ridley turtles had beached; four died.

Only 580 of the turtles are known to exist. Lack of protection from fishermen and poachers in the Gulf led to their classification as an endangered species, Mr. Prescott said.

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PERIPHERALS

Computer Bazaars

By L. R. SHANNON

THE silver-haired woman standing in line behind me turned to the man with her and said, "You know, if I get that new card I'll be able to do a lot more with graphics." He agreed, a bit glumly, it seemed. His wife was on a shopping trip.

The scene was a computer show, but not a high-powered industry event like Comdex Fall '87, held in Las Vegas two weeks ago. Instead, it was a kind of roving flea market at William Paterson College in Wayne, N.J., mounted by Ken Gordon Productions. Thousands of people flowed past about 400 tables where small companies and individuals offered an astounding range of products at bargain prices.

For sale were complete computer systems, printers, chips, both commercial and public-domain software, monitors, modems, boards, cables, blank disks, gender changers and anything else you can think of in the world of personal computing. (A gender changer, in case you were wondering, is a gizmo that changes a male plug into a female plug, or vice versa.)

• • •

By and large, the shoppers were not adolescent hackers looking for the latest grade-altering technology but adults affluent enough to be using computers in home or business but not loath to save money. Obviously, your level of computer literacy has to be pretty high when you're buying a bag of chips, but even someone who doesn't know an EGA (Extended Graphics Adapter) from the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment or Earned Run Average, take your pick) could profitably stock up on basic supplies, like the paper and ribbons that computers were going to eliminate.

Ken Gordon Productions has been running such shows in the Northeast for eight years. The adult admission was $7, $6 if you had a coupon clipped from their newspaper advertisement. Two or three shows a month are scheduled; a list is available from Ken Gordon Productions, Box 13, Franklin Park, N.J. 08823, phone (201) 297-2526.

Traveling computer shows and flea markets are not limited to the Northeast. If you don't see an ad in the newspaper, a local computer shop or users' group is likely to have information or schedules.

• • •

Get ready for another acronym: MIDI. It stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface and it promises a marriage of computers and music as beneficial as the marriage of computers and writing.

MIDI is not a device, it's a standard that manufacturers of electronic musical instruments have agreed on so that hardware of various types or of different brands and software from different publishers can work together. It is analogous to the I.B.M. PC standard; after Big Blue led the way, hundreds of other computer makers agreed to follow with machines that used the same operating system — software — and the same plugs to attach accessories and the same internal slots to add more memory, disk drives and the like — hardware. It might not have been the best standard attainable, but it simplified life considerably for the user.

At the core of an electronic music system, usually, is a synthesizer, a keyboard with a control panel. And at the core of a synthesizer is a microprocessor little different from the chip that acts as the traffic cop for your personal computer.

The musical instrument and the computer are connected through a MIDI interface, which may be built into the computer or purchased as an accessory. Then, depending on your software, you can play music, record it within the computer, and edit it on the computer. It's much like word processing: you can change notes or chords, rather than letters or words; eliminate a musical passage, rather than a prose passage, or move it from one place to another.

• • •

In addition, you can feed a live performance into the computer, and print out the score on your printer, or write a score on your computer and hear it played on a MIDI instrument. With capabilities like that, even a musical crow can be a nightingale.

"Music Through MIDI" by Michael Boom (Microsoft Press, $19.95) takes the reader through this new world, from the elements of sound theory through the principles of sound synthesizing, all the way to specific brands and systems. There are helpful case histories of how individuals have used MIDI systems for professional music-making and in education and the home.

It would help to be both music- and computer-literate, or at least one of them, to get the most out of this book, but it isn't essential; Mr. Boom is a good teacher, and his book is a surefooted guide through yet another technological forest.

Old Planes Restored for a Journey Into the Past

Continued From Page 21

the secrets of obsolete technology.

"Our object is not merely to turn junkyard parts back into the semblance of airplanes," he said. "Restoration means using the same technology employed in the original to reconstruct everything the way it was. In principle, once we finish a restoration, the plane should be able to go back to the flight line and take off, except that we fill its tanks with preservatives rather than fuel."

One restorer compared his work to that of a paleontologist trying to reconstruct accurate representatians of extinct animals from their fossil remains. "It also takes some of the skills and instincts needed by the restorer of a Rembrandt painting or a Greek statue," he said.

In common with the mounting of a fossil, the restoration of an airplane here must plainly identify missing pieces for which the restorer has found or created substitutes. Every one of the thousands or millions of parts in an airplane is numbered and logged; each piece removed from a wreck is tagged with a steel disk, photographed and documented. Even chips of peeling paint are preserved.

"The main point," Mr. Horigan said, "is to preserve the technology underlying an aviation artifact, not merely to recreate a plane's overall appearance. Future scholars should be able to take a restored machine apart and see exactly how it was made and how it functioned."

Unlike a working aircraft, moreover, a restored airplane is supposed to survive with little or no further attention for 200 years, he said.

Biplane to Voyager

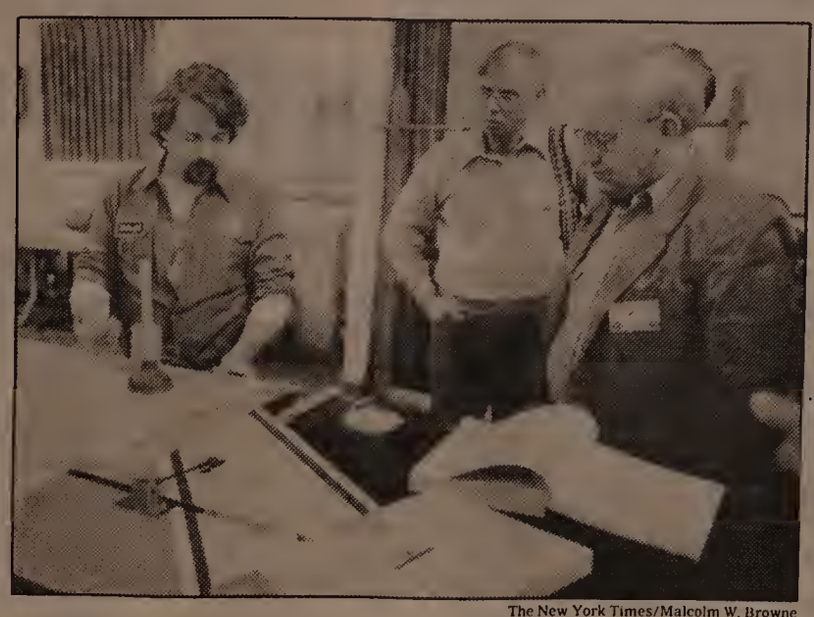
Meeting these criteria can be difficult and expensive, even when an airplane is in relatively good condition.

In the Garber Facility's main workshop, the airplanes currently being readied for preservation are as old as a 1910 Fowler-Gage biplane and as new as the Voyager — the plastic airplane in which Richard Rutan and Jeana Yeager made their record-breaking non-stop round-the-world flight this year. It is destined for the Air and Space Museum.

Nearby are a trail-blazing jet bomber engineered by Nazi Germany to fly on powdered coal and water, a Chinese air force MIG-15 fighter that began its journey here with a defecting pilot at the controls and the Enola Gay — the B-29 that carried the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

According to David M. Peterson, a restorer working on the Enola Gay, the plane was saved from the scrap dealers by a lucky accident, when a bulldozer operator preparing to demolish the airplane noticed that it was no ordinary B-29.

Despite years of exposure to the elements (and a pelting by tomatoes from a protester), the Enola Gay eventually reached the Garber Facility in fundamentally sound condition, and two years ago, officials decided to restore it. But one vital piece was missing: the bomb rack.



The New York Times/Malcolm W. Browne

Karl Heinzel, left, putting new fabric covering on old airplane wing.

Bomb Rack's Secret Design

Restorers discovered that the bomb rack, originally classified as secret, had been removed and was probably destroyed when the bomber was retired in 1947. But tucked away in the archives (and still classified as secret) were detailed photographs and descriptions of the rack, and last year the Garber Facility managed to get these documents declassified.

Mr. Horigan learned that the release mechanism that had sent the 9,000-pound "Little Boy" uranium bomb into Hiroshima had originally been built for British Lancasters modified to drop monster 22,000-pound blockbusters on concrete bunkers. Armed with this knowledge as well as photographs of the original rack and measurements of fittings that remained inside the airplane, Mr. Horigan has nearly finished recreating the rack. He believes that the result is correct, to the last rivet.

The restorers employed here must blend scholarly detective work with logical surmise, but they often get help from specialized laboratories serving other Smithsonian branches.

"We root out historical facts from the planes themselves," said Charles Parmley, an expert in old aircraft paint. "It was interesting, for instance, when we found the wrapper of a nickel Hershey bar inside the wing structure of a Pearl Harbor-vintage float plane we're restoring. But it's more important when we find a trace of paint trapped between metal surfaces inside an old airplane."

The colors of paint pigments deteriorate with age, he explained, but when paint is sealed off from the environment by some construction fluke, its color may remain unchanged even after 70 years. With the help of microscopes and chemical analysis, Smithsonian scientists use flakes of antiquc paint to learn how to duplicate tints that may not have been seen since World War I dogfights.

The restorer of a museum painting must usually make an irreversible decision as to how much grime, coating and paint has to be removed to recreate what the artist intended.

But the Garber Facility has been charged with preserving even the graffiti and fragments of technical markings applied by flight and ground crews long ago. Corrosion and rot must be removed and halted, but in ways that leave such markings intact. Only then do the restorers apply fresh paint, airplane dope (a kind of varnish) or preservative.

"To preserve historic graffiti," Mr. Mikesh said, "we use such tricks as applying a coat of microwax over the markings before repainting. This will allow a future scholar to easily remove the outer coat of restoration paint to study the underlying markings."

Orville Wright's Paint

The engine of the world's first airplane, the 1903 Wright Flyer, had to be repainted, he said, "but we have preserved Orville Wright's original paint underneath the fresh coat, which could be easily stripped away."

Supported by a vast library of technical manuals and other archives, restorers have learned how to laminate wood patches in the same way cabinet makers did at the turn of the century, to rebuild bombsights classifed a half century ago as top secret, and to unscramble the wreckage of some of the world's first jet engines.

Garber Facility experts explained how to preserve termite-eaten wing spars by impregnating them with epoxy resins, and why it is better to use old lacquers than modern urethane coatings on rebuilt wooden aircraft. (The old lacquers permit the wood to "breathe," it was explained, preventing warping and rotting.)

One of the facility's experts in aircraft metal fabrication, George Genotti, learned some of his skills while building airplanes for the North American Aviation Company in the 1950's. Some of the aircraft he helped build came here for restoration. But restorers say that even when service manuals are available, they must learn mostly by doing.

Old Friends and Foes

Among the amateurs who spent last week learning some of the techniques were many former combat aviators reacquainting themselves with old friends and foes. The unrestored fuselage of a historic B-17 bomber was a special attraction.

"I was the co-pilot of one of these," said Richard H. Wallacc, a retired United Airlines DC-10 captain from California. "I was shot down during a raid on Berlin on Oct. 6, 1944, and spent the rest of the war in Stalag Luft 3, a prison-of-war camp.

"And that's one of the planes that got me," he said, gesturing toward a Focke Wulf 190 fighter. "It was such a terrifying experience I couldn't eat for three days. But aside from that, I think of the Focke Wulf as a peculiarly beautiful airplane, and I'm glad there's one here."

> One restorer compared his work to that of a paleontologist.

A veteran of the Korean war, Richard F. Merian from Tennessee, was drawn toward a former Chinese air force MIG-15 awaiting restoration. "We used to tangle with these jets over the Yalu Valley nearly every day in late 1950, and one of them shot a huge hole in the tail of my F-86," he said. "They gave as good as they got. It's nice seeing a tame MIG here, and I'm hoping to learn more about it from the real experts."

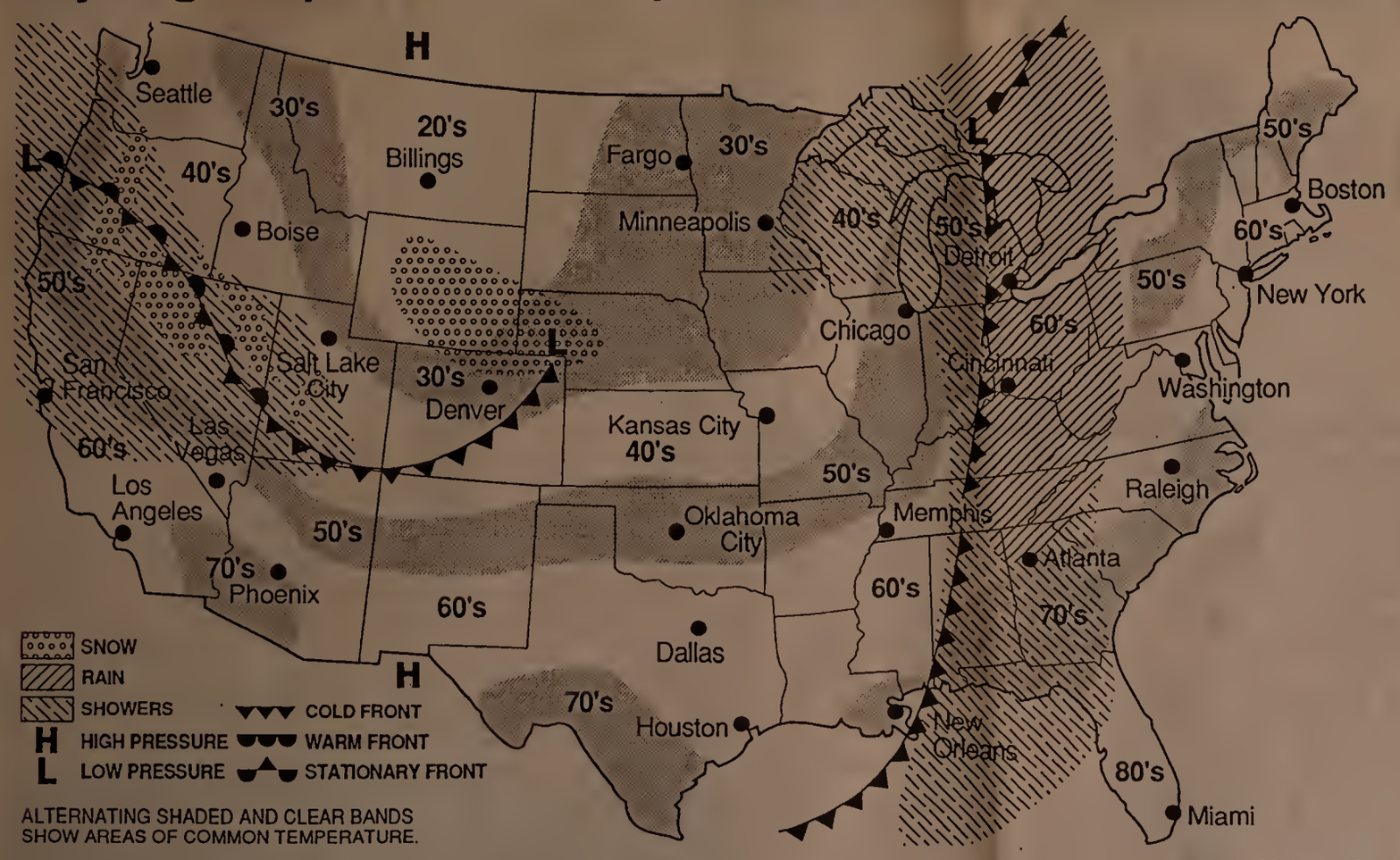
Pilot veterans and professional restorers alike spoke of affection for certain airplanes.

"Airplanes almost seem to have personalities," one restorer said. "They have faces and forms that suggest more than mere function, and some of us grow very attached to them. When a species of airplane, say the Boeing 314 flying boat or the DeHavilland Hornet, disappears from the face of the earth, it is almost as if a life form had become extinct. We hope to save a few that are left before time runs out."

Weather Report

Meteorology: Pennsylvania State University

Today's High Temperatures and Precipitation



Map for 2 P.M. Nov. 17, 1987

National Forecast

Moist winds from the south will gust to 40 miles per hour across the Northeast today. A wide swath of rain will precede a cold front moving east through the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley. Rainfalls of one inch are likely from eastern Ohio to western New York, where rising air currents are accelerated by a jet stream disturbance. Since the front will weaken tonight after crossing the Appalachians, the Northeast Coast will have only scattered showers tomorrow.

Up to three inches of rain is possible in the Appalachians from northeast Georgia to North Carolina. Flash floods are likely, especially where runoffs are rapidly channeled by sloping terrain. Heavy thunderstorms will form within 200 miles of the Georgia and Alabama coasts as humid air from the Gulf of Mexico is lifted by a cold front. Skies will clear rapidly after the front passes, as high-level dry air rushes east across Louisiana and Mississippi.

Rain today will turn to showers this afternoon in the western Great Lakes, as low pressure drifts into Ontario. With Arctic winds from the north tonight, showers will change to flurries over Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Developing low pressure in western Nebraska will bring snow to the mountains of Wyoming and northern Colorado. Farther west, a jet stream disturbance moving rapidly southeast from the Oregon coast will spread snow as far as the Wasatch Mountains in Utah. Up to a foot of snow is possible in California's Sierra Nevada. Snow will develop overnight across the mountains in northwest Arizona.

Coastal rains will abate from central California to southern Washington. Occasional sunshine is likely across Washington's Olympic Peninsula where winds from the east convey continental air to Pacific shores.

New York City

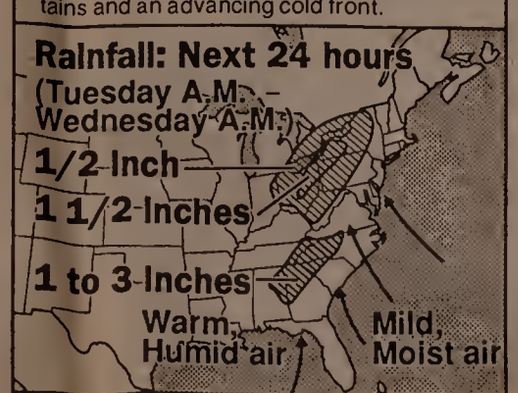
High pressure off the New England coast will allow winds from the southwest to transport mild, moist air into the metropolitan area ahead of a cold front. Clouds will increase this afternoon, and there may be a shower toward evening. High temperatures will reach 59 to 63 degrees. Tonight and tomorrow will be cloudy and damp with periodic rain likely. The rain may be heavy at times, and it will be breezy. Low temperatures tonight will fall to between 49 and 55 degrees. High temperatures tomorrow will range from 59 to 63 degrees.

Focus: Autumn Tornadoes

More than 40 twisters touched down from Texas to Mississippi Sunday and Monday. Isolated tornadoes are not uncommon in November, but large outbreaks are rare. Very warm, moist air near the ground is important to the growth of tornadic thunderstorms. Normally, the strong sun of spring and summer provides a large part of that thermal energy. In autumn, the Gulf of Mexico is a reservoir of summer's heat. While the chilling earth eliminates the chance for tornadoes in other regions, proximity to the Gulf maintains the threat of twisters.

Weather Highlight

Heavy rain will fall in the Appalachians and northern Ohio Valley today as mild, moist air from the Atlantic is lifted by the mountains and an advancing cold front.



United States and Foreign Cities

U.S. Cities Following are the highest and lowest temperatures for the 19 hours ended 7 P.M (E.S.T.) yesterday, the precipitation for the 14 hours ended 2 P.M. (E.S.T.) yesterday and expected conditions for todey and tomorrow.

Weether conditions: C-cloudy, F-fog, H-haze, I-Ice, PC-partly cloudy, R-rein, Sr-ahowers, S-sunny, Sn-snow, SS-snow ahowera, T-thunderstorms.

Cities	Yesterday		Today		Tomorrow	
Albany	54/25	0	60/36	PC	59/52	Sr
Albuquerque	46/31	0	55/23	PC	53/32	PC
Anchorage	28/19	0	36/27	Sr	34/25	Sr
Atlanta	69/57	.04	68/57	Sr	66/52	S
Atlantic City	57/28	0	63/52	C	66/54	PC
Austin	68/52	.60	69/47	S	70/48	PC
Baltimore	59/35	0	63/52	C	63/53	Sr
Baton Rouge	80/63	0	68/53	PC	64/48	PC
Billings	43/21	0	28/22	C	40/18	PC
Birmingham	74/61	*	64/58	T	66/41	PC
Boise	46/34	0	45/29	Sr	46/33	Sr
Boston	48/34	0	62/42	PC	66/51	Sr
Bridgeport	53/34	0	58/45	PC	61/52	Sr
Buffalo	64/41	0	64/49	R	50/45	Sr
Burlington	54/23	0	59/38	PC	57/51	Sr
Casper	30/9	0	31/23	Sn	30/12	PC
Charleston, WV	71/54	0	67/53	T	54/49	PC
Charlotte	69/54	0	65/55	R	68/55	PC
Chattanooga	68/41	0	65/53	Sr	54/49	PC
Chicago	60/52	.13	53/45	Sr	46/31	C
Cincinneti	72/45	0	63/52	R	53/38	C
Cleveland	65/45	0	65/50	Sr	51/42	C
Colo. Springs	34/22	0	45/18	S	36/22	C
Columbia	77/50	0	73/57	T	71/54	PC
Columbus	71/45	0	64/51	R	52/41	C
Concord	49/21	0	59/27	PC	57/47	R
Dallas-Ft.Worth	60/52	.43	63/40	PC	66/36	PC
Denver	32/15	0	48/20	C	37/23	Sn
Des Moines	*/52	0	44/34	Sr	38/28	C
Detroit	60/36	0	60/48	R	51/41	Sr
El Paso	54/26	0	65/30	S	67/32	S
Fairbanks	20/-6	0	28/16	C	22/12	C
Fargo	39/32	.32	30/20	C	27/12	S
Hartford	52/25	0	60/35	PC	65/47	Sr
Honolulu	81/67	0	87/69	S	87/69	S
Houston	75/57	.71	70/56	S	69/47	PC
Indianapolis	69/48	0	60/48	Sr	49/35	PC
Jackson	77/62	0	66/55	PC	68/39	PC
Jacksonville	78/63	0	82/66	T	79/63	PC
Kansas City	60/48	0	54/40	C	44/32	PC
Key West	82/77	0	84/77	PC	84/76	PC
Las Vegas	60/37	0	64/40	C	64/43	PC
Lexington	73/50	0	62/52	T	54/38	PC
Little Rock	60/56	3.54	62/44	S	56/41	PC
Los Angeles	67/51	0	69/53	C	72/55	PC
Louisville	74/48	0	63/52	T	54/39	PC
Lubbock	50/32	0	63/27	S	53/34	PC
Memphis	71/55	1.72	60/54	C	56/46	PC
Miami	84/77	0	85/77	PC	86/75	PC
Milwaukee	54/51	.08	56/38	Sr	39/36	PC
Minn-St. Paul	58/50	.07	41/32	C	35/26	C
Mobile	74/64	0	72/60	T	71/50	PC
Nashville	74/55	0	62/53	Sr	56/46	Sr
Newark	55/37	0	63/49	PC	63/51	R
New Orleans	79/70	0	72/63	PC	70/52	PC
New York City	57/42	0	62/49	PC	62/55	R
Norfolk	67/48	0	72/50	PC	70/54	Sr
Oklahoma City	52/46	0	57/32	PC	48/34	PC
Omaha	55/42	0	39/28	C	37/23	C
Orlando	82/66	0	86/68	PC	85/66	PC
Philadelphia	64/36	0	63/48	C	69/53	Sr
Phoenix	65/44	0	71/46	PC	72/49	PC
Pittsburgh	68/39	0	64/49	R	52/43	C
Portland, Me.	45/27	0	55/31	PC	59/44	R
Portland, Ore.	54/44	.07	51/37	C	54/39	C
Providence	50/27	0	61/38	PC	66/50	Sr
Raleigh	67/51	0	70/55	PC	70/55	Sr
Richmond	67/37	0	66/53	Sr	69/55	PC
Rochester	60/30	0	64/47	R	49/39	Sr
Secramento	64/44	0	58/48	R	60/48	PC
St. Louis	61/53	.36	59/44	C	48/38	PC
St. Thomes	90/79	.07	90/77	S	90/77	S
Salt Lake City	41/27	0	44/32	C	45/34	R
San Antonio	72/52	.42	71/46	S	70/46	S
San Diego	66/52	0	68/54	C	70/56	PC
San Francisco	61/53	0	62/54	R	60/54	PC
San Juan	88/78	.10	90/77	S	89/76	S
Seattle	44/39	.64	49/34	C	51/38	PC
Shreveport	65/60	2.87	68/50	PC	63/42	S
Sioux Falls	43/36	.10	34/28	S	30/18	PC
Spokane	41/32	.14	38/22	PC	42/26	C
Syracuse	60/34	0	63/43	R	52/41	Sr
Tampa	86/66	0	84/72	PC	84/68	PC
Toledo	66/36	0	62/45	R	46/38	C
Tucson	64/33	0	69/36	PC	70/41	PC
Tulsa	56/50	0	57/38	PC	48/36	PC
Virginia Beach	66/52	.0	70/50	PC	71/53	Sr
Washington	63/37	0	65/53	C	66/55	Sr
Wichita	52/43	0	53/33	PC	43/28	S
Wilmington	61/34	0	63/45	C	65/53	Sr

Compiled by WSI from National Weather Service observations and forecasts.

Foreign Cities Following ere the highest and lowest temperatures and daily precipitation (reported in inches) lor the 24 hours ended 7 P.M. (E.S.T.) yesterday and the normal temperature range for this time ol the year.
* Not available. trc-trace.

Cities	Yesterday		Norm
Acapulco	93/73	0	88/72
Amsterdam	55/43	.15	48/41
Ankara	*	0	57/37
Athens	69/57	0	66/54
Bangkok	90/79	.59	90/75
Beijing	50/36	0	50/30
Berlin	48/36	trc	43/34
Bermuda	75/68	0	73/66
Bonn	57/43	.28	46/39
Brussels	57/45	.28	48/39
Buenos Aires	75/46	0	75/55
Cairo	84/54	0	79/57
Caracas	82/73	0	86/75
Casablanca	65/50	0	70/52
Copenhagen	46/37	trc	43/36
Dakar	95/73	0	86/73
Damascus	72/34	0	66/46
Dublin	50/48	.21	52/37
Edinburgh	50/48	.09	48/39
Edmonton	24/16	0	32/12
Geneva	51/41	.12	46/37
Guadalajara	71/45	0	75/50
Havana	86/75	trc	84/66
Helsinki	35/25	trc	36/28
Hong Kong	77/72	0	73/64
Irkutsk	15/3	*	21/5
Jerusalem	72/50	0	70/54
Johannesburg	84/63	.03	77/55
Kingston	92/75	0	88/75
Lima	73/64	0	68/61
Lisbon	63/55	0	63/52
London	56/50	.08	48/39
Madrid	61/32	0	57/41
Manila	89/73	.31	88/72
Martinique	88/72	.04	86/72
Merida	92/73	trc	84/66
Mexico City	76/48	0	68/46
Montego Bay	79/73	0	86/73
Monterrey	76/63	0	72/55
Montreal	42/28	0	41/28
Moscow	*	.01	32/25
Nairobi	*	.06	73/55
Nassau	87/75	trc	81/70
New Delhi	85/54	0	82/52
Nice	63/46	0	63/46
Oslo	38/32	.31	36/28
Panama City	89/79	.47	86/73
Paris	59/52	.33	48/39
Rio de Janeiro	78/72	.28	79/68
Riyadh	*	0	84/55
Rome	63/46	.04	61/48
Seoul	57/45	trc	52/32
Shanghai	65/55	.04	63/48
Singapore	87/75	0	88/73
Stockholm	43/39	.04	37/30
Sydney	69/66	0	73/61
Taipei	74/70	trc	75/63
Tashkent	*	0	55/34
Tokyo	63/50	trc	61/43
Toronto	51/30	0	45/30
Tunis	67/55	.31	68/52
Vancouver	43/39	.98	48/37
Vienna	39/25	0	43/34
Warsaw	45/32	0	43/34
Winnipeg	33/32	.25	30/12

Courtesy of the W. F. Albright Institute of Archeological Research

Ceramic olive oil vessels found in a room at the ancient Philistine city of Ekron, left; Professors Seymour Gitin and Trude Dothan with four-horned altars found at the site.

Philistines Get Some Image Help

Continued From Page 21

Only 2 percent of the site has been excavated, but already more than 100 olive oil installations — easily recognizable clusters of three large basins — have been found. The most ever found at other sites was 15, and 2 or 3 is more usual, Prof. Gitin said.

Olive oil was used for everything from oil lamps and religious anointments, to cooking and preparing condiments and medicine. There was no substitute for olive oil, and its production and trade were highly lucrative.

The Assyrian-imposed peace contributed by enabling the import of olives from neighboring Judah, previously an enemy nation. The oil was later exported through the Philistine ports, Ashdod and Ashkelon, 10 miles away. Since oil was in great demand and traveled well, it was easily shipped and heavily taxed.

"Olive oil was it," said Professor Gitin. "There was nothing to replace it."

The remains of 1,000 ceramic vessels used to store oil were found on the site, at a rate of about 100 per room.

The archeologists also uncovered a large, extremely well-built and well-preserved public building that is thought to have been a Philistine temple dating to the 11th century B.C. Its mud-brick walls, which are more than three feet high, still stand. The building consists of a courtyard and two rooms, one of which contains an elevated platform.

The site's biggest mysteries are a dozen small four-horned altars, found in the same rooms as the olive oil processing equipment. The altars, apparently used to burn incense, are not found anywhere else in the country, and suggest reigious or cultic involvement in the industry, archeologists said.

"This is not an accident," Professor Gitin said. "It seems there was a priestly class, perhaps with some sort of affinity to the rulers, which was used to help administer the industry."

But what happened when the olive harvest, which only lasted two months, was over? Oil had to be processed immediately, and it is unlikely this immense industrial center stood idle 10 months of the year. One possible answer, supported by wooden loom weights found on the site, suggests the plant may have alternated as a textile dying center.

The annals of the Assyrian kings, which list linen robes and tent cloth as tributes exacted from the Philistines, also support this theory.

"It's like a huge puzzle game," said Prof. Dothan. "You have to put the pieces together to try to get the picture."

ABOUT EDUCATION

Measuring Knowledge

By FRED M. HECHINGER

REPORTS on what American students don't know always get top billing. Adults, overlook what they themselves don't know, urge schools to get tough. Lost in the process are proposals to make schools better rather than tougher.

Two experts who are dismayed about this situation are Diane Ravitch and Chester E. Finn Jr., co-authors of the recent book "What Do Our 17-Year-Olds Know?" Ms. Ravitch is a professor of history and education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Mr. Finn, her co-author, is Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Education for Educational Research and Improvement.

The book made headlines for exposing what young people don't know. But Ms. Ravitch said she did not believe bad news should be allowed to overshadow prescriptions for how to make things better.

• • •

The book charged that millions of students get poor instruction in history and literature. These conclusions were based on a Federally financed test administered by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Critics consider such tests simplistic and their results often misleading. These critics suggest, for example, that the finding that 30 percent of the students could not identify Emily Dickinson as the American poet who lived in solitude and wrote frequently about death is less remarkable than the fact that 70 percent got it right. How many corporate executives, lawyers or doctors would answer correctly?

Or, how significant is a right or wrong answer to the question: Which of the following characterizes United States foreign policy during the early 1900's?

A. "Fifty-four forty or fight."

B. The Good Neighbor policy.

C. "The business of America is business."

D. "Speak softly, and carry a big stick."

Only slightly more than 30 percent chose (D) correctly but one might ask how much this proves about their general knowledge of history.

Although the book relies on results of this test, Professor Ravitch said she was unhappy about the emphasis placed on it by the news media and some academic commentators.

"I don't like to see this report turned into a game of Trivial Pursuit," she said. "People seem to think we approve of the test. We don't like multiple-choice questions." Nor do the authors advocate the kind of rote learning they believe can produce success on such tests, she said.

Her concern was echoed last week at a meeting of New York State's English Council. Some English teachers worried that school boards would demand that students be drilled to give correct answers to the assessment's questions or to identify the names, places and theories listed in "Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know," a recent best-selling book by E. D. Hirsch Jr.

"We are interested in teaching concepts, not in rote learning," Professor Ravitch stressed. The problem, she said, is "how do you get people to focus on the need for change?"

"We recommended a minimum of two years of world history," she said, "but this got little attention. Fewer than half of all school districts at present require even a year." She cited the new California curriculum mandating three years of world history as an example of progress.

• • •

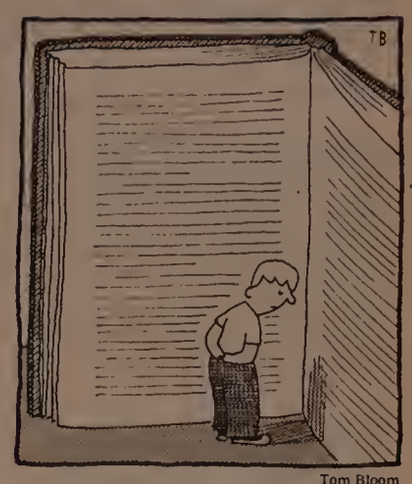
The authors also recommend teaching history and literature in the early grades.

"There is a body of evidence that young children can learn history, such as local history, family history, biography of famous people," she said. "It's only boring stuff that turns kids off," she said.

She cited as boring text books for young children that tell them banal things they already know, such as: "Cities have streets. Streets have buses."

Children would not be bored by history, the book said, "if they could learn about the past through exciting and true stories of men and women" and through "portrayals of human struggle, triumph, and tragedy."

The book said children should be introduced to the love of literature early in their lives through mythology, fairy tales, legends and biography.



Tom Bloom

Professor Ravitch rejects the view that children from poor homes cannot absorb literature and history. "I don't believe that half the population is not interested in self-improvement," she said.

"Instead of stressing what our kids don't know, the question is whether we can get some discussion going — not just throw up our hands — about how to do things better. Otherwise we're just protecting the status quo."

• • •

The Ravitch-Finn book cited important findings that should be in the minds of people interested in creating more effective schools.

¶Sixty-five percent of black 17-year-olds who performed in the top range in history had benefited from pre-school education. This is a clear challenge to provide more early childhood education.

¶More than twice as many boys (23 percent) as girls (10.6 percent) said they never read books that were not assigned. Boys must be challenged to catch up.

¶Contrary to the belief that young people, raised on television and videos, turn away from literature, 73.4 percent read to friends or family members from books they they find exciting or read books based on plays, movies or television programs they have watched.

Children today are not any stupider than those of the past, Professor Ravitch said. These youngsters, she said, "are not the causes of their own ignorance."

Turning Point Nears on Hydrogen Bomb Fuel

Continued From Page 21

ing a neutron at the nucleus of lithium-6, which consists of three protons and three neutrons. When a neutron is added, the atom throws off two neutrons and two protons. This leaves one proton and two neutrons, which is tritium.

The three active tritium-producing reactors are all at least 30 years old and all at the Energy Department's Savannah River Plant near Aiken, S.C. These can also produce plutonium. Environmentalists and worker-safety advocates have argued that plant wastes, which are toxic as well as radioactive, are poorly handled. Recently, the Energy Department has acknowledged some problems.

Adding to the worries, E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Company, which built and operates the plants under contract, recently announced that it would give up the work. No replacement has been announced.

The newest production reactor, a plutonium-producing reactor at the Hanford nuclear reservation in southeastern Washington, commissioned by President Kennedy in 1963 and intended to run for 20 years, was used briefly a few years ago to make tritium, with disappointing results. The reactor has been closed since the beginning of the year for safety improvements.

The General Accounting Office reported in March that the situation at Savannah River, coupled with uncertainties about the future operation of the reactor at Hanford, "raises questions about DOE's ability to meet production requirements."

A recent report by the National Academy of Sciences drew attention to the fragile status of tritium production capacity as well as the safety concerns raised by plants used to produce tritium and plutonium. The Energy Department is planning to respond to the report by the end of the year, and its response will discuss plans for one or two new production reactors for making the two bomb fuels, according to a spokeswoman, Chris Sankey.

Picture Group/Wade Spees

A reactor that produces plutonium and tritium at the Savannah River Plant near Aiken, S.C.

Roles for Tritium

Tritium has two roles in nuclear weapons: in the fusion that causes the main explosion and, in the latest weapons, in the fission trigger.

In the fusion of a hydrogen bomb, an atom of deuterium and an atom of tritium are forced together under extremely high heat provided by a fission trigger. Bombs are designed to produce the tritium for this stage internally, using neutrons from the fission trigger, in a process much like that in a reactor.

But tritium must be supplied for use as the booster in the bomb trigger, where its function is to rapidly multiply the number of neutrons, subatomic particles that sustain a fission reaction.

Fission, the splitting of atoms in a chain reaction, is the process that powers civilian power reactors as well as bombs like those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In a simple chain reaction, as in a civilian power reactor, a neutron is fired at the nucleus of a uranium atom, splitting it. The split nucleus releases energy and a small number of neutrons. Some are absorbed by nonfissionable material. In a power reactor at equilibrium, each split nucleus gives off, on average, one neutron that later splits another nucleus.

Doubling the Nuclei

When a fission trigger is fueled by uranium or plutonium, enough neutrons are freed in each generation of fissioning to double the number of nuclei split in the next generation; in microseconds, one fissioning produces two more fissions, which produce four, then eight and so on.

But this process can only occur when there are enough atoms compressed in a "critical mass" of fuel. Usually, chemical explosives are used to get this process started. But as fission progresses, the critical mass tends to blow apart, stopping the process. Theodore B. Taylor, a weapons designer at Los Alamos National Laboratory in the 1950's and now a private consultant, said some bombs would fission no more than one-half of 1 percent of the available fuel before exploding.

This is where tritium comes in. When tritium and deuterium fuse, they emit a neutron whose energy is much higher than those emitted in fission. Each high energy neutron, when it strikes another nucleus, produces four, not two, neutrons. So the "fission" trigger that incorporates the fusion of tiny amounts of deuterium and tritium produces the same power from much less fuel.

> The Government is expected to seek funds for one or two new reactors to produce tritium.

"If the boosting starts early enough in the fission chain reaction, then it releases a lot of neutrons at a time when the chain reaction is multiplying the neutron population very rapidly," Mr. Taylor said. "A neutron injected at that time is worth more than one fission; it is worth easily 10 times as many fissions."

Role In Neutron Bombs

Tritium is also used in the production of neutron bombs, weapons intended to kill people with radiation rather than destroy targets with shock wave. In such a bomb, tritium helps produce a greater number of neutrons from the same amount of plutonium. The Government has apparently dropped plans to produce large numbers of neutron bombs.

The volume of tritium used in triggers is probably small. The Nuclear Weapons Databook, a 1987 publication of the Natural Resources Defense Council, a nonprofit environmental group, estimated the Energy Department tritium inventory at 86 kilograms; with about 25,000 warheads, that means less than four grams per warhead.

Since the bombs are not refueled daily, their tritium reservoirs must have a surplus built in to allow for natural decay. In addition, the Energy Department has a central stockpile, which itself is disappearing at the rate of 5.5 percent a year. Tritium decays into a form of helium.

How often the bombs must be recharged, and how long the stockpile would suffice before the arsenal began to degrade, are classified information, according to the spokeswoman for the Energy Department, Ms. Sankey.

Maintaining the Stockpile

David Albright, senior staff scientist of the Federation of American Scientists, an arms-control group, said that without a negotiated arms reduction, maintaining the nuclear stockpile would require about 10 kilograms of tritium per year. Mr. Albright's estimate is part of an article he is preparing with Mr. Taylor for the January issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists on the subject of nuclear materials production.

Mr. Taylor, the former weapons designer, said it would take some time without new tritium before weapons were significantly weakened.

"I find it hard to believe there would be a dramatic change in yields if none of them were re-supplied for three or four years," he said. "That's not to say that some people would not feel nervous about it, but the nervousness starts from a fairly high level of confidence."

Another nonprofit group in Washington concerned with nuclear disarmament, the Nuclear Control Institute, proposed earlier this year using the decay of tritium as a tool for mutual disarmament.

"Both superpowers are now faced with the same choice: to maintain and modernize their aging and unsafe nuclear-weapons production reactors if the nuclear arms race continues, or to shut down these dangerous facilities if both sides can agree on verifiable reductions in the numbers and types of nuclear weapons that will make further production of weapons materials unnecessary for the foreseeable future," the institute said.

Monitoring at Issue

Others argue that disarmament through tritium decay would not be as effective as a ban on plutonium and weapons-grade uranium production, in part because it is easier to monitor those metals.

Thomas B. Cochran, senior staff scientist of the Natural Resources Defense Council, said in a telephone interview that "it would be very difficult to retire warheads, even in an optimistic arms control scenario, at a rate in excess of tritium decay." With about 25,000 warheads in the nation's stockpile, he said, matching tritium decay would require eliminating 1,250 warheads the first year. In contrast, the recent negotiations with the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear forces call for a reduction of 500 weapons over five years.

However, he added, if plutonium production is frozen and the three surviving reactors were needed only for tritium, they might survive longer with a reduced workload.

Dr. Cochran's organization, together with other environmental and arms controls groups and prominent individuals, called Nov. 5 for a two-year moratorium on the production of plutonium and for negotiations with the Soviet Union on the banning of such production, along with the production of bomb-grade uranium.

SCIENCE WATCH

Zoos Act To Restore Bali's Birds

IN an effort to replenish the population of Jalak Bali birds on their native island in Indonesia, 10 zoos in the United States have shipped 40 of the birds to Indonesia.

Only about 60 of the birds, also known as Bali mynahs, are living in the wild on the island, the only place they exist naturally, according to wildlife experts and Indonesian officials who discussed the project at a news conference at the Indonesian Embassy in Washington last week.

The birds were brought together in Los Angeles and flown Friday to the Surabaja Zoo on the Indonesian island of Java. The birds' offspring will be released in a national park on Bali next spring, they said.

This project is the first intended to release smaller, perching birds into the wild from zoos, said Robert Seibels, who selected the birds to be shipped and is curator of birds at the Riverbanks Zoo in Columbia, S.C.

The Bali mynah was discovered by Western biologists in 1911 and soon became popular in zoos because of its striking features. It is about eight inches long, has velvet-black wing tips, bright blue skin around its eyes and black legs, in contrast with white feathers and head crest.

The birds' population has plummeted over the last 60 years as the tropical forests they live in were cut for farming. But the birds are now easily bred in captivity, and there are 500 to 600 in North America and several hundred in Europe, said Donald Bruning, curator of birds at the Bronx Zoo.

The program was backed by the Indonesian Government. The zoos involved were: the National Zoo, the San Diego Zoo, the Cincinnati Zoo, the Jacksonville Zoo, the Kansas City Zoo, the Denver Zoo, the Baltimore Zoo, the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, the Houston Zoo and the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle.

National Zoological Park/Jessie Cohen

A Jalak Bali.

'Seeing' Inside Rocks

A new acoustic scanning device developed by a Stanford University geophysicist is enabling scientists to "see" the internal structure of rocks. The instrument is proving effective in predicting the fluid permeability of rocks, knowledge that can be useful in oil exploration, hydrology and the disposal of hazardous wastes.

Amos Nur, chairman of Stanford's geophysics department, who developed the device, said the laboratory version was yielding more precise information about rock structure and porosity than is obtainable with standard techniques, such as seismic probes in the field or viewing thin slices of rock under a microscope.

By detecting how an electrical pulse changes shape or velocity after traveling through a rock, the acoustic scanner permits researchers to understand the pore space, fluid content, grain shapes and other properties of rock. An oscilloscope monitors the changes in the pulse, and a computer analyzes the data.

Dr. Nur said petroleum engineers were experimenting with the technique for predicting the fluid permeability of rocks. Knowing the pore structure of oil-bearing rock would enable them to assess the feasibility of recovering the oil.

"Fields like hydrology and waste disposal are just beginning to realize that you have to know a lot about the structure and physics of rocks to dispose of things safely," Dr. Nur said.

Expanding Oceans

Two British scientists have predicted that the warmer global temperatures caused by the "greenhouse effect" will cause the world's oceans to rise in the next 40 years by at least four to eight centimeters (1½ to 3¼ inches). This would result purely from the expansion of the water caused by the higher temperature. The calculation, they said, does not take into account the melting of polar and glacial ice that may also occur with a warming atmosphere, which would further raise the sea level.

Dr. Tom Wigley and Dr. S. C. B. Raper of the University of East Anglia presented in Nature their estimate of the impact of ocean expansion caused by the rising level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere resulting from the burning of fossil fuels and other human activities.

Carbon dioxide and certain other gases trap solar heat in the atmosphere. The heated atmosphere will transfer heat to the oceans by diffusion and upwelling currents, they asserted, and this would expand the water. A rise of 3¼ inches would not cause serious coastal flooding, but coupled with the effects of melted glaciers, flooding might become serious.

San Francisco and Los Angeles
both have New York Times news bureaus
to give you first-hand West Coast reports in
The New York Times

Julie Andrews Making Sound of Other Music

By STEPHEN HOLDEN

Julie Andrews, Hollywood's perennial beacon of sweetness and light, is busy rediscovering her identity as a singer. The 52-year-old star, who has not given a concert in nearly a decade, is bringing a lavish one-woman show to the Westbury Music Fair tomorrow for four nights.

The Long Island theater is the fifth stop on a tour that began late last month in Valley Forge, Pa. and is to

The concert tour could be a trial run for her return to Broadway.

wind up in Chicago in January. Could it be a trial run for a return to Broadway?

"It would be silly for me to say that the idea hasn't crossed my mind," Miss Andrews said in a telephone interview the other day. "But right now the goal is simply the doing of the show. Who knows where it will lead? A successful Broadway run would mean uprooting the family, asking the kids to change schools and putting up with me being virtually a nun."

Opposite 'Enry 'Iggins at 20

"A Captivating Evening With Julie Andrews," as the show is called, features the singer with a 39-piece orchestra doing songs that encompass the breadth of a career that began in English music halls when she was a child, then took her to Broadway where she made her debut in "The Boy Friend" at 18 and originated the role of Eliza Doolittle in "My Fair Lady" when she was 20. After only a short hiatus, she was cast as Guinevere in "Camelot," after which Walt Disney cast her in "Mary Poppins." That movie and "The Sound of Music," released in 1964 and 1965, respectively, established Miss Andrews as the movies' ranking Pollyanna. Even now, that image persists despite a wide range of roles in films written and directed by her husband, the director Blake Edwards, with whom she has raised two adopted children, Amy, 13, and Joanna, 12. They divide their time between two homes, one near Malibu, Calif., the other in Switzerland.

Miss Andrews's decision to return to the concert stage came from inner pressure and fortuitous timing.

"I've been asked if I would like to do it for a number of years, but either I was too busy or the children weren't settled," she said. "Then this year I began worrying that I might wake up five or 10 years from now, regretting never having done it."

"So far it's been a revelation to discover that my reasons for performing are entirely different now from what they used to be," she said. "In the early days, performing was all I knew. It was my whole identity, and I used it both for gratification and to avoid a lot of soul searching. Now I find I'm doing it just for the sheer joy of doing it."

Miss Andrews, who made her performing debut at the age of 5 singing in an air-raid shelter, reminisces in her show about an itinerant childhood touring the English music hall circuit with her mother and stepfather.

"Though it certainly wasn't a normal childhood it was the only one I knew," she recalled. "At the time I thought I was spoiled and special and all sorts of things. But we were also very poor, and spent a lot of time in bad digs. In retrospect, I wish I had had better schooling and more peer relationships. My stepfather was a fine tenor who, in teaching me to sing, discovered I had a freak voice with a four-and-a-half octave range. I became a child prodigy who could belt out any aria you handed me."

Americanization

Miss Andrews became the star of her stepfather's radio program, "The Archie Andrews Show." Her American break came when she had risen about as far she could go in the English music-hall world. After becoming a star at 18, she spent seven and a half years on Broadway and in the West End (where she played Eliza Doolittle for 18 months) with barely an intermission.

"Of course it was a very rewarding learning experience, but it was also very tough," she said about her early years on Broadway. "I experienced tremendous separation anxiety from my parents. And it was killing to do eight shows a week. A lot of painful growing up took place. And I became very neurotic about my voice and was sure it would be forever damaged."

Today, Miss Andrews is confident about her voice. Her range remains considerable — between two and a half and three octaves — and a timbre she admits used to be "very thin and white" has warmed and darkened. In her show, Miss Andrews ventures beyond the realm of theater music into jazz ("Le Jazz Hot" from the movie "Victor/Victoria") and torch singing ("Come Rain or Come Shine"). She also offers an extended tribute to Alan Jay Lerner, whose lyrics she has probably done more to immortalize than any other singer.

'The Hand Fitting the Glove'

"It was a case of the glove fitting the hand," Miss Andrews said of her longstanding association with Lerner and Loewe. "Frederick Loewe's music has a European flavor, and in both 'My Fair Lady' and 'Camelot,' they wrote about England. Some of the things in my 'My Fair Lady' were not that different from the vaudeville stuff I was used to."

When the part of Eliza Doolittle in the movie of "My Fair Lady" was offered to Audrey Hepburn, Miss Andrews said, she was not disappointed. Only now does she have some regrets.

"Though I was known on Broadway, I had never made a movie, so I understood perfectly why they would need a box-office name," she said. "Now I wish I had done it definitively somewhere for the record."

It is often forgotten that television played a major role in spreading Miss Andrews's name beyond Broadway. Last night her television career was celebrated in a dinner and reception at the Museum of Broadcasting with a screening of a future ABC special, "The Sound of Christmas," which was filmed in Salzburg, Austria, the locale of "The Sound of Music," with Plácido Domingo, John Denver and an English choir, the King's Singers. Clips will also be shown of the star in excerpts from Rodgers and Hammerstein's 1957 television musical, "Cinderella," in which she starred, and from a 1962 special, "Julie and Carol at Carnegie Hall," with Carol Burnett. That special included a parody of "The Sound of Music" that was made nearly three years before Miss Andrews was cast in the movie.

"Making 'The Sound of Music' was very long, very hard work," Miss Andrews said. "Nobody told anybody that Salzburg has one of the world's highest annual rates of rainfall. We sat day after day, fully made up, on mountaintops waiting for the weather to break."

While movies like "The Americanization of Emily," "S.O.B." and "Victor/Victoria" have seen Miss Andrews cast in roles that are very different in spirit from the indefatigably optimistic governess, in most people's minds the star still embodies unflappable cheer and good will. Does the stereotype fit the star?

"Certainly something of me rubs off on every role I do," she said. "Obviously there's got to be that quality in me somewhere. But I do hope it's not all there is."

Ron Taroen

Julie Andrews will perform at the Westbury Music Fair tomorrow.

Exhibit Documents Toscanini's Politics

By HERBERT MITGANG

Arturo Toscanini's influence on 20th-century orchestral works is assured; now, with the exhibition "Arturo Toscanini, 1915-1946: Art in the Shadow of Politics," the outspoken record of his anti-Fascism is fully documented.

The exhibition, which opened yesterday at the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center, includes original material that has been assembled for the first time in the United States. The great conductor's musical life and political life strike a strong common chord.

Among the astonishing material on display is a transcript derived from a wiretap on his hotel room in Milan that was made by Fascist political police. There are letters from President Roosevelt, Mussolini, Hitler and a number of contemporary composers and conductors; libretti and posters of legendary performances in the great opera houses.

A photograph shows the exterior of La Scala, right after Mussolini's fall but while the German Wehrmacht still patrolled the streets of Milan in occupied Italy, plastered with signs saying: "Eviva Toscanini," "Ritorni Toscanini" ("Long live Toscanini," "Come back Toscanini").

Open Resistance to Fascism

While the exhibition includes Toscanini's whole musical career, the highlights cover his open resistance to Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. Not only did he refuse to raise his baton and play their tune, but he publicly defied both dictators as well.

In 1931, Toscanini was slapped across the face for refusing to perform the Fascist party hymn before a concert in Bologna. He vowed not to return to Italy until the fall of Fascism and the monarchy. He remained in exile until 1946, when he returned to reinaugurate the newly restored La Scala.

One document, passed along by an anonymous informer in 1931, included a note appended to it in Mussolini's hand saying to send it to his Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi. The informer reported that after Toscanini declined to go to a reception organized in his honor, the conductor said that he was not attending "because he was an anti-Fascist, because he held Mussolini to be a tyrant and oppressor of Italy, and that rather than break these convictions he was prepared never to return to Italy."

The wiretapped transcript of a conversation held in 1938 by Toscanini with a woman friend was found among the papers in Mussolini's file. Part of it expressed Toscanini's disgust at the anti-Jewish laws: "Jewish children can't go to school. This is medieval stuff!" Legible at the top of the first page is an annotation made by Mussolini's police chief: "Which proves what we already knew, that Toscanini is indomitable."

The bottom of the transcript bears the words: "By order of the Duce take away Toscanini's passport."

In the exhibition is a letter from Berlin, signed by Adolf Hitler in 1933, sent to the "Highly Honored Maestro" in New York, saying that he, as Chancellor of the German Reich, looked forward to "the hour when I shall personally be able, in Bayreuth, to thank you, the great representative of art and of a people friendly to Germany, for your participation in the great Maestro's work."

"With sincere admiration," it closed, "your most devoted A. Hitler."

Two days before this letter was written, Toscanini had headed a list of illustrious musicians in the United States who had signed a statement cabled to the German Government protesting German racial policies in

'Jewish children can't go to school. This is medieval stuff.'

general and the ostracism of Jewish musicians in particular. The Bayreuth Festival hung in the balance; but Toscanini refused to conduct there, despite Hitler's flattery.

This decision caused Serge Koussevitsky, the Russian-Jewish conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to send a moving letter to Toscanini that is on display. Part of the letter goes: "You have acted not only as a great artist but also as a great man. I have rarely been able to experience so fine and proud a feeling: today I am proud to be an artist! May God bless you."

'I Hate Compromise'

Toscanini also refused to go to Salzburg in 1938 because of the links between the German and Austrian Governments. A cable from Bruno Walter from Vienna tried to persuade Toscanini to play there and not make up his mind until Walter explained the "true" political situation in a letter.

Toscanini's cable to Walter about why he refused to play at the Salzburg Festival is personal and forceful: "Futile to await your letter my decision is final stop I have only one way of thinking and acting. I hate compromise. I walk and I shall always walk on the straight path that I have traced for myself in life. Cordial greetings."

A letter from President Roosevelt to Toscanini in 1934, when he was conductor of the New York Philharmonic, greets him on his 65th birthday.

Other photographs in the exhibition show Toscanini in Palestine, in 1936 and 1938, when he conducted the Palestine Orchestra, and his triumphant return to La Scala.

A combination of forces and even coincidences led to the Toscanini exhibition coming to New York first, from Parma, Italy, before traveling to Europe, Asia, Australia and Israel. Harvey Sachs organized the documentary exhibition. Mr. Sachs left the United States to protest the Vietnam war in 1967 and became a Canadian citizen. He now lives in a small village near Parma, is a music critic, and is author of two books coming out early next year, a biography of Toscanini and a history of music in Fascist Italy.

Mr. Sachs said he tracked down items from sources all over the world. Some are from the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center's own "Toscanini Legacy." The exhibition comes under unusual auspices: the Symphony Orchestra of the regional government of Emilia-Romagna. It is part of the "Italy on Stage" series in New York.

The exhibition continues in the galleries of the library at Lincoln Center through Jan. 30 during library hours: Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., Wednesdays and Fridays from noon to 6 P.M., and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission is free.

Firkusny Piano Recital

The pianist Rudolf Firkusny is to give his only New York recital this season at Carnegie Hall at 8 P.M. on Nov. 30. On the program are Janacek's Piano Sonata, Martinu's "Ritournelles," Schumann's "Davidsbündlertänze" and Schubert's Piano Sonata in B flat. Information: (212) 247-7800.

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'Frankie and Johnny' Stars Act Out Private Fears

By LESLIE BENNETTS

They are not young, not beautiful, simply two ordinary people in their 40's, both of them alone. They met at work — she's a waitress, never married; he's the short-order cook, divorced — and for six weeks they observed each other warily before he finally asked her out. They enjoyed the date and ended up in bed — but now that the love-making is over, she wants him to leave.

He, however, has other ideas: he is in love with her, he announces, he wants to marry her, they can have children! She is horrified. With increasing urgency, she insists he get out of her apartment; equally adamantly, he resists. "We may not make it to tomorrow," he pleads. "This is the only chance we have to really come together, I'm convinced of it. People are given one moment to connect. Not two, not three — one! They don't take it, it's gone forever."

Thus the battle lines are drawn between Frankie, who wants only to be left alone to eat ice cream and watch television, and Johnny, who has chosen this night and this woman to take his stand against loneliness and resignation and defeat. And for the two hours of Terrence McNally's new play, "Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune" — all of which takes place in Frankie's one-room apartment — the audience is rapt, totally engrossed in the intimate drama unfolding before it.

Play's Run Extended

When the Manhattan Theater Club's production of "Frankie and Johnny" opened last month at City Center Theater, Kathy Bates and Kenneth Welsh earned high praise for their moving performances in the title roles. The play has been extended through Nov. 29, and will then move to the Westside Arts Theater, 407 West 43d Street, for an open run beginning Dec. 4.

For both actors, the two-character play — which begins in Frankie's bed with the frenzied sounds of lovemaking, requiring some discreetly handled nudity — has presented a provocative challenge.

"When I started to read it, I couldn't put it down, but at the last minute I got very scared," said Ms. Bates, who is best known to New York theater audiences for her award-winning portrayal of the suicidal daughter in " 'Night, Mother." "I live in Los Angeles now, and I kept coming up with all sorts of reasons I didn't want to leave home, but I finally realized I was scared of doing the play. The plays I've done have always been lessons for me, and when the next one looms over the horizon I think, 'Oh, God, now I've got to do *this*?' It's like tackling the next problem on the agenda, and fear of intimacy is a big one for me."

Gerry Goodstein

Kenneth Welsh and Kathy Bates in a scene from Terrence McNally's play "Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune."

Indeed, Frankie — prickly and defensive, hiding the scars she bears from other failed relationships behind a daunting array of defenses — is terrified. For Ms. Bates, the play itself required the kind of self-exposure demanded by an intimate relationship.

"Being physically nude onstage and being in a romantic situation — I haven't had much experience with that," the 39-year-old actress said ruefully. "No one has ever seen me as the girl who gets the guy in our business. I'm always the friend of the girlfriend. There's a real fear of exposure about putting yourself out there. You wonder silly things: 'Do we look good kissing?' You want it to be sexy and fun, but you think: 'What will they see? Are they going to like this?' "

Mr. Welsh went through a similar period of apprehension. At first the 45-year-old actor — whose previous New York stage credits include "Social Security," "The Real Thing" and "Curse of the Starving Class" — found himself fretting over what he thought were textual flaws in "Frankie and Johnny."

"I realize now that I was trying to find reasons not to do it, because it scared me," Mr. Welsh said, echoing his co-star. "The play demands so much intimacy, not only physical but emotional. It's very close to being myself. To a great extent, I can connect with this character. I'm his age; I've been divorced twice; I've experienced a number of the things he has. In order to make it work and to give depth and reality to these characters, you have to use a lot of personal history and imagination, which calls upon your private pool of emotional resources. That's exciting and challenging but very scary."

The Decision to Change

Although Johnny is so aggressive it is easy to identify with Frankie's desire to get rid of him, Mr. Welsh is wholeheartedly sympathetic. "I'm on his side totally," he said. "It's such a positive approach, and the feeling of being inside this optimism he represents is a thrill. This is a man who has decided to change his life radically. He's studying Shakespeare, he's looking for someone to share this new attitude of life with him, and he can sense that he and Frankie have shared experiences. I think he perceives her as someone who needs to open up, and if she does, all that pain and sorrow can be erased, if only they share their love. He sees someone in pain and knows it's part of his destiny to turn that pain into love."

Frankie puts up every obstacle she can think of, but even as she struggles to erect barriers between them, Johnny insists on knocking them down. "She can think of a million reasons why it would be ridiculous for her to have a relationship with him," Ms. Bates said. "They've both got their eyes open; he sees her for what she is, and she sees him for what he is. They're discussing all the reasons why this can't possibly work. It still requires that leap of faith, saying, 'Well, I'm going to give it a go; I'm going to try.' "

Ms. Bates — who, like Frankie, is single — sighed. "Sometimes I wonder if we've just become too smart for our own good. Maybe we think too much. We don't seem to have the faith that you can do it — that if it's what you want, somehow it will work out. By the end of the play, Frankie's starting to realize, 'Maybe my life *could* be different.' The first day of rehearsal, Paul Benedict, the director, said, 'It's a play about miracles.' It is a miracle when someone's perception is changed and they realize their life can be totally different, that they've been imprisoning themselves with their own limited perceptions about things. If that's not a miracle, I don't know what is."

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Karl Lagerfeld, the designer, with Inès de la Fressange, a model, in "The Story of Fashion," on cable's Arts & Entertainment Network.

TV: 'Story of Fashion' Is Presented on A&E

By JOHN CORRY

What's new? Fashion, of course; it must be new by definition. When its moment is gone, it is history. "The Story of Fashion," a six-part series on cable's Arts & Entertainment Network, has been looking at the last 100 years or so of haute couture. The third episode, at 8:30 tonight, concentrates on winds of change: what forces sweep fashion?

Sports, for one; by the 1920's, tennis, golf and skiing were chic. The big idea was to look slim, athletic and young. Short pleated skirts were in, while long, flowing dresses were out. Subsequently, Hollywood spun a new web of fantasies. In the 30's, the idea was to surrender to luxury. Ordinary women, apparently, were supposed to look like Claudette Colbert or Jean Harlow.

"The Story of Fashion" has been unfolding in old newsreel film, vintage photographs and contemporary interviews. In particular, the designer Karl Lagerfeld has been wandering in and out, commenting on past and present. Mr. Lagerfeld does this with some bite.

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The program tonight, for example, notes the fashion influence of Alexis, the Joan Collins character on "Dynasty." Nolan Miller, who designs clothes for "Dynasty," says Alexis's dresses were inspired by Joan Crawford's dresses. He also says the television series "represents a life style most people dream about."

Mr. Lagerfeld, however, has a slightly dissenting view; he says that "no one wants to look like Joan Collins." Madonna, he says, is more important. Alexis looks too rich. Mr. Lagerfeld also comments on Coco Chanel and Elsa Schiaparelli, who fought to dominate fashion in the 30's.

Chanel had a success with gowns; Schiaparelli struck back by employing Surrealist artists. Her clothes, in a way, were meant to be flaunted as much as worn. Mr. Lagerfeld seems to approve. He says Schiaparelli was able to be bold without "freaking out."

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The series — produced by Eila Hershon and Roberto Guerra and written by Meredith Etherington-Smith — is reverential in tone and treats fashion as seriously as it often treats itself. The series began by quoting Kierkegaard: "Life must be lived forward, but it can only be understood backward." Then it said that fashion "is the shape and color of tomorrow."

That did sound just the tiniest bit high-flown. After all, some fashions disappear without a trace and with no one lamenting their departure. The series, however, has also quoted Jean Cocteau. He said about fashion: "One must forgive it everything — it dies so young." Cocteau, who once worked for Schiaparelli, may have had things in perspective.

Philosophy and large questions aside, though, the big attraction in the series is the old film. Dior's "new look" in the late 40's gives way to Jacque Faith's cocktail dresses in the early 50's. Chanel, counted out, has a comeback with her famous suit in 1954. Fashion marches inexorably on, and, as Mr. Lagerfeld says, now we have Madonna. Is this a good thing? The series declines to take sides. Watch it, however, and you will see some great-looking dresses.

Books of The Times

By John Gross

HOLY TERROR. Inside the World of Islamic Terrorism. By Amir Taheri. 332 pages. Adler & Adler. $19.95.

AMIR TAHERI is an Iranian exile who used to edit the largest daily newspaper in Iran. He has already published a biography of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini; now, in "Holy Terror," he turns his attention to the broader aspects of Islamic terrorism — a phenomenon that will probably still be with us long after Ayatollah Khomeini himself has taken his leave.

It is also a phenomenon about which most of us know far less than we should. As the Iran-contra hearings made clear, the Reagan Administration eventually fell prey to as many illusions as the Carter Administration about the possibility of placating the Khomeini regime; and where governments fumble, ordinary citizens can perhaps be forgiven for finding it hard to grasp the nature of Islamic militancy and its consequences.

Mr. Taheri begins by emphasizing that the Party of God and other Islamic terrorist organizations are religious movements first and last. They are led by religious officials; their ultimate aim is the conversion of the entire world to the faith of Muhammad. This puts them in a quite different class from nationalist movements: the great majority of Yasser Arafat's followers may be Moslems, for example, but it would be misleading to describe the Palestine Liberation Organization itself as "Islamic."

It would also be utterly wrong to equate Islamic terrorism with Islam at large. But that doesn't mean that it can be divorced from its religious roots, any more than the history of the Inquisition (Mr. Taheri's analogy) can be divorced from the history of Christianity. Rather, the terrorists represent one potential form that Islam can take, and a rejection of the other forms that have evolved in the 14 centuries of Islam's existence.

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Precedents can be found in the early days of the faith, and Mr. Taheri glances at some of them; but he only really gets into his stride when he comes to the terrorist movements that have been thrown up by Islamic revivalism in the last 60 years or so. We are given miniature histories of the Moslem Brotherhood, founded in 1928 in Ismailia (an Egyptian town that, not coincidentally, was particularly wide open to Western influence), and of the Fedayeen of Islam, who flourished in Iran in the late 1940's and early 1950's; a graphic account of Mussa Sadr, the Iranian apostle to the Shiites of Lebanon, and creator of the Amal organization, brings us close to the present.

With the Party of God we are plunged into the very thick of current politics — and into the future as well, if the party's theoreticians are to be believed, since they see their basic task as "sowing the seeds of tomorrow." Founded in 1973, stamped out under the Shah, revived on Khomeini's orders in 1979, the Party of God now claims more than a million members in Iran alone; it also has offshoots in many other countries.

Amir Taheri

But what exactly is it? Mr. Taheri explains its shadowy structure, its Manichean ideology (with mankind divided between champions of God and followers of Satan), its informal chain of command. Ayatollah Khomeini, as supreme leader, doesn't so much issue official orders as drop hints — hints that are "instantly and blindly obeyed."

To outsiders the Party of God must often seem a kind of gruesome children's crusade, with an endless succession of teen-agers and small boys being offered up for martyrdom. But then, according to party ideologues, the division of human life into "artifical categories" — childhood, adolescence, youth — is itself an invention of "dishonest scholars in the West," aimed at distracting young people from the duties they owe the Creator.

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Drawing on a wide range of sources, few of them available in English, Mr. Taheri paints a dismaying but unforgettable picture of fanaticism run riot. The vehemence of the rhetoric is matched by the violence of the deeds: you don't feel inclined to smile at such statements as "compared to our veil, America's atom bombs are nothing," when you read of the repeated instances of women who refused to wear the veil having acid thrown in their faces.

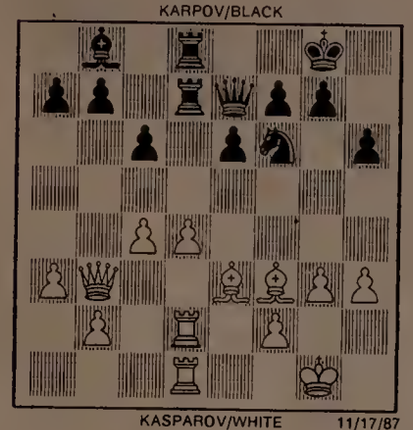
Even in an age of sinister prodigies, it would be hard to match some of the specimens that Mr. Taheri sets before us. The gift presented by the Iranian Embassy in Beirut to the Lebanese section of the Party of God in 1986, for example — an electrical machine designed to cut off the fingers of people found guilty of stealing. There has been some debate among theologians about its merits: supporters praise its improved efficiency, opponents object to it because it doesn't cause sufficient pain.

A long section of "Holy Terror" is devoted to the Khomeini regime's attempts to encourage the spread of fundamentalism throughout the Islamic world, with tendrils of influence reaching out as far as Senegal and the Philippines. Many of these efforts — in India and Pakistan, for instance — seem to have been relatively unsuccessful, though it is no doubt too early to tell how many "seeds of tomorrow" may have been sown.

Mr. Taheri ends on a mildly hopeful note. He believes that in spite of the fundamentalist revival, Western influences will continue to gain ground in the Islamic world, especially if the West looks for allies among the educated, urban, democratically inclined middle class.

That begs one or two substantial questions. In how many countries, for example, can such a class be found, in numbers significant enough for it to have any chance of assuming power? Meanwhile, however, there can be no doubt about the value of the evidence Mr. Taheri has assembled — above all, the documents in which he enables us to hear Ayatollah Khomeini and other fundamentalist leaders setting out their view of the world. I was particularly struck by one dictum, which sums up a good many others: the statement by an eminent Shiite theologian, writing in 1960, that "a man who thinks is sending signals to Satan."

KARPOV/BLACK



KASPAROV/WHITE 11/17/87

Final Position

Kasparov And Karpov Play Draw

SEVILLE, Spain, Nov. 16 (AP) — Gary Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov agreed to a draw today after 21 moves in the 14th game of their world chess championship match.

Kasparov, the champion, now leads the match 7½ to 6½. He has won three games, while Karpov has won two; nine games have ended in draws.

During the world championship, the Chess column will appear on Sundays only. A news article will appear on the day after each game and an analysis one day later.

The first player to gain 12½ points or six victories will win the 24-game series. In each game, a victory counts as one point and a draw a half-point. In the event of a 12-12 tie, Kasparov will retain his title.

Kasparov played the white pieces in today's game. The 15th game is scheduled for Wednesday, with Karpov playing White.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov
1 P-K4	P-QB3	12 Q-Q3	B-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 B-B3	Q-Q2
3 N-Q2	PxP	14 R-Q1	O-O
4 NxP	N-Q2	15 P-B4	QR-Q1
5 N-KB3	KN-B3	16 Q-N3	Q-K2
6 NxNch	NxN	17 P-N3	B-N1
7 P-B3	B-N5	18 B-K3	R-Q2
8 P-KR3	BxN	19 R-Q2	KR-Q1
9 QxB	Q-Q4	20 QR-Q1	P-KR3
10 B-K2	P-K3	21 P-R3	Draw
11 O-O	B-Q3		

Israeli Writers at the Y

Three Israeli writers — Amos Oz, Anton Shammas and Natan Zach — will read from their works at 8 P.M. on Dec. 7 at the 92d Street Y, at Lexington Avenue, in Manhattan. In addition to his writing, Mr. Oz — who won Israel's Bialik Award for literature last year — also teaches English and works on a kibbutz. Mr. Shammas, an Israeli Arab who writes in Hebrew and Arabic, also produces television programs. Mr. Zach, a poet and teacher, won the Bialik Award in 1981.

The Making of a Scholarly Best Seller

By EDWIN McDOWELL

Simon & Schuster gave Allan Bloom a modest $10,000 advance and published an equally modest 10,000 copies of his scholarly and somewhat abstruse book. Eight months later, "The Closing of the American Mind" has been a best seller for 29 weeks, has sold an astonishing 445,000 copies and is about to make its author a millionaire.

The book is such a runaway best seller that only about 25,000 of the 470,000 copies printed remain on the shelves. "Every few years America finds a book that takes the country's temperature in a way the country finds persuasive," said Erwin Glickes, who signed up the book when he was an editorial vice president at Simon & Schuster. "That is true about this book, which is about the social, human and intellectual costs of the decline of our institutions." Mr. Glickes is now publisher of the Free Press, a division of Macmillan.

Charles Hayward, publisher of Simon & Schuster, said the book's appeal cut across political and ideological lines. "From reports we get from regional sales managers," he said, "virtually every category of customer is buying it."

The book's initial appeal was to scholars. The author is a professor in the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago, and "The Closing of the American Mind" is a critique of liberal arts education, with pointed criticism for students and rock music.

Appeals to 'Suburban Matrons'

"Early on, the educators in this community were attracted to the book, because of the reviews and the distinguished author," said George Stephens, trade book buyer at the Harvard Cooperative Society, known as the Harvard Co-op, in Cambridge, Mass. "Now it's bought by a lot of suburban matrons, by people taking adult education courses at colleges around here, and for discussion groups at churches."

It is still selling so fast, Mr. Stephens added, that the Co-op has to restock it every two weeks. "I would say it is one of our top 10 best sellers of the decade," he said.

Similarly, Bill Rickman, an official at Krock's & Brentano's in Chicago, said the Bloom book was a best seller in all 17 of the chain's stores.

One of the few places where sales have slowed is Changing Hands bookstore in Tempe, Ariz., where Arizona State University is situated. "It was selling really well since May, mostly to teachers and graduate students," said Gayle Shanks, a buyer for the store. "But we haven't sold many in the last month or two, probably because the author is no longer being interviewed and reviewed."

Mr. Glickes recalled his presentation of the book to the editorial board at Simon & Schuster. "There was little enthusiasm for another book about universities," he said recently. But then, he went on, Richard Snyder, the chairman of Simon & Schuster, spoke up. "He said, 'Do it — but don't go over $10,000,' " Mr. Glickes said. "What he doesn't know to this day is that I went to $11,000, because I gave Saul Bellow $1,000 to write the introduction."

Changes Suggested by Editor

After Mr. Glickes left Simon & Schuster, the manuscript, turned in during the fall of 1985, was assigned to Robert Asahina, who has edited books as different as "Less Than Zero" by Brett Easton Ellis and "The Vietnamese Gulag" by Doan Van Toai and David Chanoff. Mr. Glickes said Mr. Asahina "did a wonderful editing job."

The manuscript opened with a section on the university, followed by a section on American-style nihilism and another on students. "I told Allan the book should begin with the students," Mr. Asahina said, "because that was the section that would attract the most interest and most directly address the concerns of most readers." That advice proved prophetic, for that is indeed the section that has drawn the most comment, pro and con.

Despite the book's relatively small first printing, the publisher and editor went all out on its behalf, soliciting favorable advance quotes from Conor Cruise O'Brien at Trinity College, Dublin; Bernard Lewis at Princeton University and Leszek Kolakowski at Oxford University. The company increased the space for the book in its catalogue from a half-page to a full page, and its sales force obtained advance orders for 7,500 copies.

"That's small, compared with a big commercial novel," Mr. Asahina said. "But given the realities of publishing today, I would have expected advance orders of about 5,000 copies, so I was quite pleased."

Today's Television Highlights

8 P.M. (PBS) Nova: "How Good Is Soviet Science?" An hourlong behind-the-scenes look at Russian science and technology, filmed on location, with a historical overview of the relationship between Soviet political policy and scientific progress.

10 (MAX) Film: "Big Trouble in Little China" (1986). Kurt Russell, Dennis Dun, Kim Cattrall. Fast, colorful adventure set in San Francisco's Chinatown. (1 hour 40 minutes) (CC)

10 (SHO) Film: "The Emerald Forest" (1985). Powers Boothe, Meg Foster, Charley Boorman. Compelling, atmospheric drama of engineer father reunited with son raised by Amazon-tribesmen. 'R' (1 hour 55 minutes) (CC)

11:30 (BRV) Film: "The Virgin Spring" (1959). Max von Sydow, Birgitta Valberg. Bergman's Oscar-winner. A stark parable of great perception and power. (Dubbed) (1½ hours)

Midnight (SHO) Film: "Down and Out in Beverly Hills" (1986). Nick Nolte, Richard Dreyfuss, Bette Midler, Elizabeth Peña. Vagrant tilts neurotic California family. Quirky and funny. 'R' (1¾ hours)

All times Eastern. Public Television programming may vary. Check local listings for times in your area.

Music: Next Wave Bill Of Sharp and Zummo

By JON PARELES

Elliott Sharp and Peter Zummo, the two composers who led ensembles last weekend at the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave program, share a taste for Minimalism and guided improvisation; they're both grouped with downtown New York new music. But the two halves of their shared program at Carey Playhouse were as different as a stroll in Central Park and a subway odyssey — one whimsical and ruminative, one visceral and noisy.

Mr. Zummo, a trombonist, opened Saturday's concert with an unannounced solo that he used to call "Minesweeper" — walking onstage while playing a low sustained note, swinging the bell from side to side. That droll, leisurely approach carried through the three pieces listed on the program. "Theme, Four Fanfares and Ostinato" set up not quite repeating, not quite interlocking patterns for cello and marimba behind amiable trombone melodies; "Five People Taking Long Journeys Separately," a solo, explored four different trombone sonorities in a rather didactic way.

Mr. Zummo's major piece was "Radical Filtering," a Next Wave commission. Leading a nine-piece ensemble, Mr. Zummo expanded on his easygoing quasi-Minimalism; patterns and melodies emerged, floated to the surface of the music, drifted away and returned, in structures that sounded amorphous but often called for precise unisons from reed instruments, accordion and cello. One of the five movements used a steady percussion pulse while tunes recalling Balkan folk dances bounced around; others used gentler chords and melodies.

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Mr. Zummo's music evokes Minimalism that's just getting up in the morning, still rubbing sleep from its eyes; the hard, rational edges and crisp patterns haven't yet come into focus. But while the music sounds relaxed, it also shows a calm, self-effacing intelligence.

Mr. Sharp's "Larynx," for the 13-piece group Carbon, came on strong, opening and closing with a barrage of drums, brass, amplified string quartet and Mr. Sharp's saxophone, bass clarinet, keyboard and unconventional instruments, including slabs (amplified strings played with drumsticks) and double-neck guitarbass. In between, Mr. Sharp played with and against parts of the ensemble — saxophone squeals over string-quartet tremolos, digital blips meshing with fast trombone lines, bass harmonics over the plinking of the slabs.

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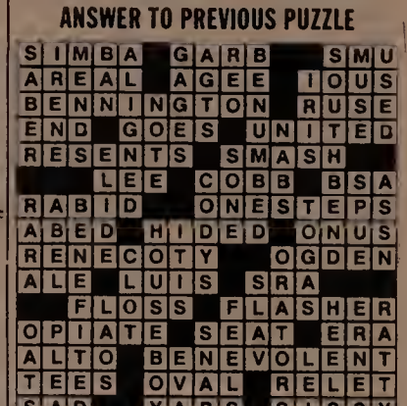


11/17/87

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

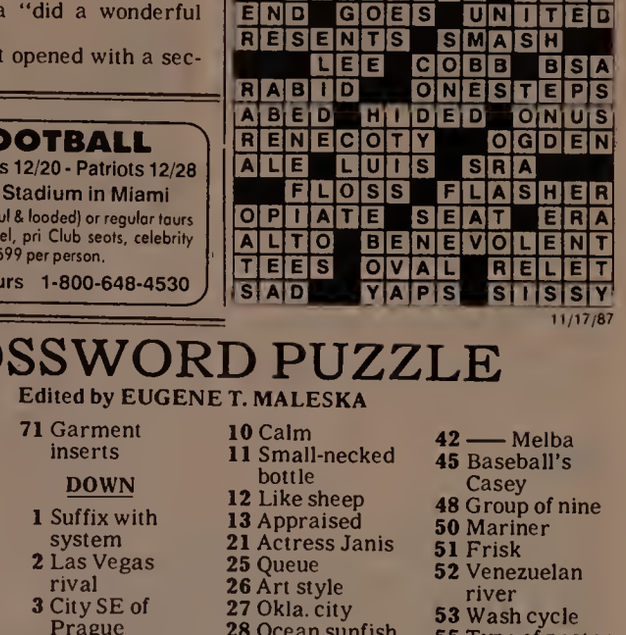
Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

ACROSS

1 Shaded retreat
6 Obstacle
10 Sikorsky
14 —— firma
15 Goddess of youth
16 Exploding star
17 Writer Hammond ——
18 Author Wister
19 Please
20 Calm
22 French department
23 She, in Paris
24 Dodged
26 Objects
30 Global area, in poesy
32 Immediately
33 Kan. city
35 Wall recess
39 Expanded
41 Underwater fisherman
43 Saying
44 Famous Italian family
46 Approaching
47 Motionless
49 Late bloomers
51 Box
54 Verb suffix
56 Samoan seaport
57 Calm
63 Fourth-down play
64 Hence
65 Motherless calf
66 Gaelic
67 Yemeni seaport
68 Fla. city
69 Marshy plant
70 G.O.P. candidate
71 Garment inserts

DOWN

1 Suffix with system
2 Las Vegas rival
3 City SE of Prague
4 Pitcher Hershiser
5 Bacon slice
6 Sand bar
7 F.D.R. shibboleth
8 Have —— in one's bonnet
9 Masculine, e.g.
10 Calm
11 Small-necked bottle
12 Like sheep
13 Appraised
21 Actress Janis
25 Queue
26 Art style
27 Okla. city
28 Ocean sunfish
29 Calm
31 Speedy
34 Frankfurt's river
36 Mont. Indian
37 Listen to
38 Slips
40 Sinew: Comb. form
42 —— Melba
45 Baseball's Casey
48 Group of nine
50 Mariner
51 Frisk
52 Venezuelan river
53 Wash cycle
55 Type of pastry
58 Catholic booklet
59 Off one's rocker
60 Jelly thickener
61 African river
62 Cambric and oolong



11/17/87

SPORTS PAGES

Side-Lines

FOOTBALL

Williams Will Start

Doug Williams, the Washington Redskins' quarterback, has been granted his wish to start for a contender, and it did not take a trade to do it. For months, Williams has expressed a desire to be traded so he could start for a winning team. Coach Joe Gibbs repeatedly denied the request. It all turned out for the best. Williams replaced an erratic Jay Schroeder on Sunday and threw two quick touchdown passes in Washington's 20-13 victory over the Detroit Lions. In his seven years in Washington, Gibbs never had pulled a quarterback from a game in which the outcome still was in doubt. "I felt like we weren't in sync and we needed a lift," Gibbs said. "It was a gut feeling and I did it." Williams directed scoring drives of 80 and 61 yards in the second quarter, giving Washington a 17-3 halftime lead.

Kramer Set In No. 1 Role

In Minnesota, Tommy Kramer, the Vikings' No. 1 quarterback for eight and a half seasons, spent all of two and a half days as the No. 2 man. But he's back to No. 1. Wade Wilson, who led the Vikings to victory against the Raiders Nov. 8, was the starter Sunday against Tampa Bay. But Kramer got a chance against the Buccaneers, because an ineffective Wilson couldn't move the team in the first half.

Associated Press

Tommy Kramer

BOXING

Battling For Betting

The boxing promoter, Gary Davidson, won a legal battle yesterday to provide ringside licensed betting at a British title fight being staged on Thursday. The British Boxing Board of Control, which opposed the betting license, was forced to back down, but said it would bring in new rules which would effectively ban any repeat. Davidson, a London-based promoter, will provide ringside betting at the Latchmere Leisure Center, Battersea, in south London, where Lloyd Christie will be defending his British light-welterweight title against Chris Blake. On-site betting is outlawed by most ruling bodies but John Morris, general secretary of the B.B.B.C., said that his authority was unable to stop Davidson's plans under existing gaming laws.

GOLF

The Best In Golf Tours

Chi Chi Rodriguez was named Golf magazine's first Senior Player of the Year yesterday, and Curtis Strange and Betsy King were named players of the year on their tours. Rodriguez won seven times and earned more than $450,000 on the seniors tour this year. King won four tournaments heading into the season's final event while leading the women's money list and compiling the best scoring average. Strange wins among men for the second time in three years. Strange won three straight tournaments beginning with the Canadian Open, which he won for the second straight year.

OLYMPICS

Flame Goes To Canada

The Olympic flame, lighted for the 1988 Calgary Winter Games, left Athens by plane yesterday, carried on board a Canadian-built executive jet. The flame was kindled over the weekend in Ancient Olympia, where the original Olympics were held. It was due to arrive in St. Johns, Newfoundland, at noon today, according to a spokesman for the Greek Olympic Committee.

BREEDERS' CUP 1987

Classic Defender Out of Retirement

By STEVEN CRIST
Special to The New York Times

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 16 — There are 28 broodmares roaming the pastures of California this week who would, if they could, be rooting for Skywalker to defend his title in the $3 million Breeders' Cup Classic here Saturday. It would give them something to brag about when they deliver his first sons and daughters next spring.

Just six months ago, those mares were still being vanned into Cardiff Stud Farm in Creston, Calif., where Skywalker was completing the last of 35 hastily arranged assignations that resulted in 28 pregnancies. Now, in a highly unusual though not unprecedented move, a stallion is off to the races again.

When Skywalker was retired to stud last March with a minor injury, there was a chance it would not be a permanent change of careers. His owners, a syndicate of Texans headed by Tom Tatham and called the Oak Cliff Stable, had a return to the races in the back of their minds.

Perfect Recovery

"The possibility was written into the syndication agreement when he came here," said Fred Sahadi, the owner of Cardiff Stud. "It all depended on how he progressed. Everything had to go perfectly, and that was a million-to-one shot."

Skywalker had suffered a tiny fracture in his left front cannon bone while training for the Santa Anita Handicap early last March. Oak Cliff decided not to take any chances with a horse that had won more than $2 million, most of it with an upset victory in last year's Classic, and announced his retirement. Stallions are usually given a few months to acclimate to retirement, but the breeding season was half over. Three weeks and a day after arriving at Cardiff on March 9, Skywalker had his first liaison.

"It worked out well for his return because he didn't have time to put on a lot of weight, like most stallions do," Sahadi said. "We did everything to keep him in racing trim."

Better Than Ever

Skywalker took to his new duties easily, and his fracture healed more quickly than expected. At the end of the breeding season, he began working out lightly over Cardiff's training track, just a furlong from the stallion barn. He worked his way up from one to five furlongs through 10 workouts in June and July. Mike Whittingham, who had trained the colt at the track, watched every one of his workouts.

After Skywalker went five furlongs in 59 4/5 seconds one August morning, Whittingham and Tatham decided that Skywalker was doing better than ever. Three months of husbandry seemed to have added a year of maturity to him as a runner.

The decision to return a stallion to the races is usually made for less positive reasons. The Triple Crown winners Assault and Citation came back after brief attempts at stud because they had fertility problems. A popular Northern California runner named Silveyville alternated breeding and racing earlier in the decade, but the millien-dollar earner had a nickel-and-dime pedigree and had more earning potential at the track.

Skywalker, on the other hand, is a valuable stallion of proved fertility.

"Your heart's in your mouth every time he runs because of what he's worth," Mike Whittingham said.

Skywalker made his first start since February in a Santa Anita allowance race Oct. 23 and beat On the Line by three-quarters of a length in a very quick 1:21 4/5 for seven furlongs. Fifteen days later, he led for a mile before being caught in the stretch of the mile-and-an-eighth Goodwood Handicap at Santa Anita. He finished third, beaten 1¾ lengths, to Ferdinand and Candi's Gold, both of whom will be back for the Classic.

Doesn't Need Much Racing

Skywalker apparently does not need much racing to be at his best. Last year, he had raced only twice in the 99 days preceding the Classic. Injured in the Kentucky Derby as a 3-year-old, he had come back off a 13-month layoff last year and was lightly raced up to the Classic.

Whittingham said the colt was very tired after the Goodwood, which he took as a good sign. He hopes the race did Skywalker enough good to have him fit Saturday. He is the freshest horse in the Classic, having made fewer starts this year than any of his 11 opponents.

The theme of fatherhood in this year's Classic is not confined to horses. Ferdinand, the Classic favorite, is trained by Mike Whittingham's father, Charlie Whittingham, a Hall of Famer.

Can Skywalker the father and Whittingham the son win another Classic? Skywalker was the fourth choice at 10-to-1 when he won last year. He figures the fourth choice again this time, behind Ferdinand, Alysheba and Afleet, but his competition may be softer. Last year, he beat two legitimate champions in Turkoman and Precisionist, and did it in fine time. This year, Ferdinand and Alysheba are both Kentucky Derby winners and the first to meet in this decade, but both are undependable stretch-runners who have won fewer than a third of their career starts. Afleet may be the best horse in the race, but the mile-and-a-quarter distance could be a bit too far for him.

Skywalker's first crop of foals will arrive next spring, and they will be old enough to run in the Breeders' Cup Classic by 1991. But they will not have to run against their father. Win or lose, the Classic will be Skywalker's last race, and this time his owners really mean it. He will go back to Cardiff for good, continuing the process to which horsemen always pay lip service but to which Skywalker has already contributed: improving the breed.

The New York Times/Paul Kennedy

Mike Whittingham with Skywalker, a colt that has returned to racing after three months at stud.

FOOTBALL

Bruce Let Go By Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 16 (AP) — Earle Bruce, dogged by criticism after three consecutive losses, was dismissed today as the head football coach at Ohio State. Shortly after the administration's action, Rick Bay, the school's athletic director, resigned in disagreement.

Bruce's dismissal, which is effective at the end of Saturday's regular-season finale at Michigan, came only hours after he had refused to step down in the face of mounting criticism by fans and the news media.

Bay told a news conference that he had met with Edward Jennings, Ohio State's president, this afternoon and that Jennings had told him that "he was under pressure to make a coaching change and that he had to do that."

Because of what he called "philosophical differences with the administration," Bay said, "I have resigned as athletic director."

Bruce, interviewed as he left the university practice facility tonight, said he thought the timing was unfair.

"I guess they've got a right to fire a guy," Bruce said. "I think it's very poor timing, right before the Michigan game, the most important game on our schedule.

"It's unfair to do it now. They can do it anytime, but not before the Michigan game."

Bay said he met with Jennings about 1:30 P.M. He told Bruce of the school's decision about an hour later.

"It's a shame," said Bay, who had served as the school's athletic director since July 1984. "It's a dark day for Ohio State. I have loved being here. It's a great institution. But now I have to look elsewhere, and I will do that."

Of Bruce, Bay said: "I think he's done a whale of a job. His record is among the very, very best in the country."

Bay added that Ohio State would not accept a bowl invitation this year even if one were offered.

Bruce, in the second year of a three-year contract, has coached Ohio State to a 5-4-1 record this season, including three straight losses by a total of 10 points.

In his nine seasons at Ohio State, he has an overall record of 80-26-1.

In a statement, Jennings said he had named James L. Jones, a senior associate director of athletics, to replace Bay and that he would recommend that the trustees fulfill the terms of Bruce's contract.

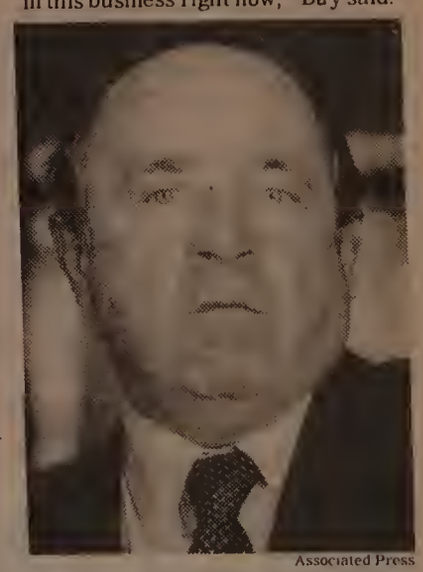
"Coach Bruce has been a loyal Buckeye throughout his career," Jennings's statement said. "We wish him well for the future."

Bay described Bruce as "very disillusioned" by the turn of events.

"In some ways, I have to tell you that as far as the program is concerned, perhaps if it had to happen, it should happen now," Bay said.

But the athletic director said the experience had left him uneasy.

"I don't know if I even want to stay in this business right now," Bay said.



Associated Press

Earle Bruce of Ohio State before he was dismissed as head coach yesterday in Columbus, Ohio.

Bruce in the Big Ten

Regular Season

Year	W	L	T	Big Ten Finish
1979	11	1	0	1
1980	9	3	0	*2
1981	9	3	0	*1
1982	9	3	0	2
1983	9	3	0	4
1984	9	3	0	1
1985	9	3	0	*4
1986	10	3	0	*1
1987†	5	4	1	—
Total	80	26	1	

*Indicates tie for position.
†One game remaining in regular season.

Bowl Games

Season	Bowl	Opponent	Result
1979	Rose	U.S.C.	L, 17-16
1980	Fiesta	Penn State	L, 31-19
1981	Liberty	Navy	W, 31-28
1982	Holiday	B.Y.U.	W, 47-17
1983	Fiesta	Pitt	W, 28-23
1984	Rose	U.S.C.	L, 20-17
1985	Citrus	B.Y.U.	W, 10-7
1986	Cotton	Texas A&M	W, 28-12

TV SPORTS

Not All Viewers Are Back From Strike

By MICHAEL GOODWIN

SOMETIMES your dreams come true. And sometimes your nightmares do.

In the weeks before the National Football League strike, perhaps nobody was rooting harder for a settlement than those at the sports divisions of the major television networks. Executives at ABC, CBS and NBC knew that the 1982 football strike had played a major role in throwing the sports-television industry into a tailspin. The last thing they wanted was a replay.

Well, it's not quite "déjà vu all over again," as Yogi Berra reportedly once said, but things aren't looking good, either. The 1987 strike has taken a heavy toll on TV.

Using a single average rating for the first eight games this season, all three networks report smaller audiences than they had a year ago. CBS, which compiled the statistics upon request, has suffered the most, down 16 percent, while NBC and ABC are down 12 and 5 percent, respectively.

Of course, the strike, which wiped out one week's games and saw replacement players used in three others, is the major factor. Audiences for the replacement games were down at least 25 percent from a year earlier on all three networks.

But the regular players have been back for four games, and the ratings still haven't completely rebounded. (Sunday's preliminary ratings are below last year's, and ESPN, which showed its first Sunday-night game a week ago, drew a smaller audience than it had anticipated.) Before Sunday's games, CBS reported a decline of 15 percent from the same three weeks last year, while NBC was down 6 percent. ABC has a gain of 14 percent since the regulars returned, but that is partially a fluke. Its midseason 1986 ratings were driven down sharply when a Monday night game had to compete against the seventh game of the Mets-Red Sox World Series. Thus, its midseason 1987 ratings are better because its comparative 1986 numbers are so bad.

MOREOVER, the timing of the 1987 strike couldn't have been worse. Both ABC and CBS were running ahead of last year's pace for the two games the regulars played before the strike started on Sept. 22. Although audiences had never attained the levels they did in 1981, the year before the previous strike, some executives believed that the good start meant records could be set this year. And all three networks were quietly boasting that their advertising sales, which had slumped even more than ratings in 1985 and 1986, had shown impressive gains.

Both the league, which gets most of its income from television, and the networks, for which the N.F.L. is the major sports attraction, hope audiences follow tradition and build as the Super Bowl approaches. That hope is based in part on a belief that the 1982 strike wasn't the only factor in the industry slump. Val Pinchbeck Jr., the league's director of broadcasting, cited the deregulation of college football telecasts, the emergence of the now-defunct United States Football League and the explosion of cable options as developments that cut N.F.L. audiences.

Also, the 1982 strike shut down the league. The replacement games during this year's strike kept the league on the air and at least some viewers in the habit of watching the N.F.L. But other viewers apparently found other things to do or watch, and some advertisers got refunds they might be reluctant to spend again.

"It's too soon to make a long-term judgment," said Peter Tortorici, vice president for programming at CBS Sports. "But strikes are never good things, and this one certainly wasn't good for us."

•

Old ideas must be re-learned now and then. Just ask Peter Bartley.

The idea in question is that squash is not very suitable for TV. Wisdom has it the game is not popular enough, the ball is too small, it moves too fast and the lack of an audience — where would spectators sit? — robs a telecast of any noise that might hold viewer interest.

But when Bartley and his production company were was hired to tape the Rolex United States Squash Championships for airing on ESPN, he was hoping that a few changes would make a difference. The championships, held last week at the Palladium, the Manhattan discothèque, were played in a court with four glass walls surrounded by seats for several hundred spectators. And organizers used a ball containing a luminescent material that, when hit by the bright lights Bartley had installed, made the ball reflective. At least that was the plan.

"It didn't come out quite as we had hoped," Bartley said yesterday.

One of his five cameras blew a fuse early on and could not be repaired, he said. More importantly, the players and tournament officials complained that his lighting was too bright. The compromise level, he said, did not always allow the ball to be as visible as he wanted.

Still, Bartley believes his three hours of tapes will yield enough good shots for a 30-minute show, which is scheduled for Dec. 20 at 12:30 P.M.

No One in Tennis Intimidates McNeil

By PETER ALFANO

The homecoming was brief — a two-day visit — but it was long enough for Lori McNeil to hear from her friends and supporters in the Houston area. They had rooted for her from in front of their televisions, a long way from the Stadium Court at the National Tennis Center, where an East Coast chapter of the McNeil fan club was formed virtually overnight during the United States Open.

"When I got home and got those phone calls and saw the support, it made me wonder how people would have reacted if I won," McNeil said. "Now, when I play in tournaments, more people want to see you. It makes you feel really good."

McNeil made people notice her at the Open when she defeated Chris Evert in the quarterfinals.

"People just didn't expect me to beat Chris," she said.

McNeil then lost a tense, exciting match against Steffi Graf, the No. 1 player in the world, in the semifinals. The McNeil-Graf was arguably the best singles match of the tournament, and McNeil lost by the margin of a botched forehand volley that she usually hits routinely.

Still, her overall performance at the Open was worth more than winning one or two other tournaments on the Virginia Slims tour. McNeil grew in stature and profited financially. A contract with a shoe company was signed in the early fall.

"The check from the Open was nice, too," she said. "I put it in the bank. But just playing that well was rewarding enough for me."

McNeil, however, did not dwell on the Open. At the age of 23, she has reached the point in her career where she is not intimidated by any of the top players.

"Coming that close is no consolation," she said. "I just couldn't go and be comfortable with that. I'm working to make my game complete, getting back to basics."

Martina Navratilova, Evert and Graf have said that McNeil has the potential to challenge them on a regular basis. Her aggressive, serve-and-volley game sometimes puts Graf and Evert — natural baseliners — on the defensive.

"I think Lori can break into the top four or five," Navratilova said, "although she doesn't give me that much trouble."

McNeil plays her first match in the Virginia Slims championships tomorrow night against Helena Sukova.

"Just 16 players are here," McNeil said. "It's a showcase of the whole year."

IRA BERKOW

Sports of The Times

Ewing in the Crunch

"ROBERT PARISH said you're a new Patrick Ewing," a Boston reporter, who had just returned from the Celtics' locker room, informed the once and future and present Patrick Ewing. "He said you're playing hard, more aggressive."

Patrick Ewing, the Knick center, in blue robe, looked up with those large and learning, doe-like eyes and digested the comment reported from his Celtic counterpart.

"I always thought I played hard," said Ewing. "I've played hard all my life."

This exchange occurred a week ago yesterday, after the Knicks had come back a long way to make the Celtics, by game's end, sweat for their victory. And it wouldn't be until after two further losses that the young Knicks, with their young head coach, Rick Pitino, would finally win their first game of the season.

On Saturday, the Knicks defeated the Milwaukee Bucks, 93-89, after a shot by Ewing did the Hamlet on the hoop — to be or not to be? — and bounced rim, glass, rim, rim and rim before deciding to be. The score had been tied at 89-all, with a little more than a minute to play, when Ewing took the 12-foot base-line jump shot.

He didn't stop there, however, to bask in his accomplishment, marveling at the wondrous properties of that clutch shot.

No, all 7-foot-1-inch, 220 pounds or so of the man his teammates affectionately call The Beast fled downcourt to deflect a drive shot by John Lucas that might have tied the game.

It was the Knicks' first victory in six games this season, and their first triumph in 12 games stretching back through the end of last season.

Dispensing high-fives after the Bucks' game, Ewing smiled broadly. "It's a great feeling," he said. "Winning's a great feeling."

The New York Times/Susan Farley

Patrick Ewing boxing out the Bucks' Terry Cummings Saturday night during the Knicks' first victory of the season.

YES, Ewing, now in his third year with the Knicks, is playing hard. And, yes, he may have always played hard, but it seems that now he is playing harder.

Is he simply healthier? Or happier with the new coach and the aggressive new system? Or pleased to receive the bounty of Mark Jackon's feeds?

Whatever, for many Knick observers, Robert Parish had a salient point: that this appears to be a new Ewing.

And the old? A scene comes to mind. It happened just about one year ago. Also in a locker room, also after a Celtic game, though this one was in Boston.

Hubie Brown was teetering at the edge of his plank as Knick coach. The Knicks had just lost by a good margin and, although he had scored a bunch of points, Ewing had been a force neither on the boards nor in blocking shots nor in any other significant part of the game. But he was smiling and the focal point of reporters' questions.

Brown looked across the cramped locker room at the Ewing conclave and shook his head. "He thinks he was the star of the game," the coach said. "He doesn't understand."

Soon Hubie, for all he understood, was gone. And his replacement, Bob Hill, came and went. And now there's Pitino. And through it all, there has been Ewing.

For a while, Ewing was brooding. He was the man who was to turn the Knicks from losers to winners overnight. It didn't happen. He had so much to learn. Besides, was he good enough? Was he strong enough? Was he motivated enough? In 82-game schedules in his first two pro seasons, he missed 32 and 19 games.

He was unhappy that Brown wished to move him to forward (though he did try), unhappy with Brown's severe ways, confused by the confusion of the goings and comings of a sloppy organization, troubled by a string of front-court opponents as big as or bigger than and as tough as or tougher than he had known in college ("The difference between rebounding in the pros and in college," he replied to a question, "is that in the pros they nudge you out more") and bothered by sore knees. As a result, he came not to be the man who many thought would by virtue of his long arms alone save the Gotham franchise from rampant mediocrity.

HE won't do it alone and, most likely, he won't do it with the cast that presently makes up the Knickerbockers. But he is contributing to a vitality that is infusing the team.

"Look," a National Basketball Association scout, at courtside, said last season, "Patrick gets a rebound and throws the outlet pass and then stands there and admires it."

And so with the new Ewing, as Parish and others have characterized him, it was less the tiebreaking shot against the Bucks Saturday that impressed than it was his subsequent charge downcourt to add his brick to the defensive wall in the last minute.

And it was Ewing who chased Larry Bird to half-court recently when the Celtic forward was trying to control a poor pass, and forced him to commit a turnover. And it's Ewing who is demanding the ball in the hole in the crunch of the game, demonstrating a leadership that may bring a tear of joy to the orbs of his young coach, as well as to those of the fans, and maybe even to those of a steely executive or two in the board room at Gulf & Western, the folks paying Patrick's salary — which now is in the neighborhood of $3 million, possibly the highest in the league.

Ewing still makes the errors of a callow newcomer and he still sometimes bounces the basketball as if the carom is as uncertain as a football, but he is unquestionably better than ever.

Will Ewing's knees and enthusiasm hold up? Will The Beast become, if not Akeem or Kareem, at least enough of a force to fulfill his promise as the top pick over all in the 1985 college draft? Will he help pick up the Knicks, who, in his two pro seasons, have finished last and tied for last in the Atlantic Division of the Eastern Conference?

"I just want to win," Ewing said recently. "I'm tired of losing."

Going After the Inner Gold

By MICHAEL JANOFSKY

Special to The New York Times

COPPER MOUNTAIN, Colo., Nov. 16 — The Mahre brothers have retired, leaving Bill Johnson, the 1984 downhill champion, as the only member of the United States men's ski team with an Olympic souvenir.

That would seem to cloud the possibilities for the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Alberta. But not so fast. Let's see what this kid Troy Watts does in World Cup races between now and the Games in mid-February.

Watts is a 22-year-old slalom and giant slalom specialist from Breckenridge, Colo., who studies Zen and karate, reads Ayn Rand and Carlos Castaneda and once solved Rubic's Cube by dismantling it and reassembling the parts with the colors in the appropriate positions. "The object was to solve the problem," he explained. "Nobody said how you have to do it."

The problem at hand is more complex. In men's skiing, the United States may be losing its elite status. In the final World Cup standings last season, the United States ranked 12th over all and the highest individual finish belonged to Doug Lewis, who was 19th among downhill racers. In the slalom events, the highest-ranked American was Felix McGrath, 31st in slalom and 34th in giant slalom. No other American scored enough points to make the rankings.

By those standards, Watts or one of the other younger Americans, like Sandy Williams or Bob Ormsby, could make an impact in Calgary. Watts seems to think it's possible.

"My own personal pie-in-the-sky goal is a gold medal," he said here the other day before leaving for Europe. "I wouldn't tell you I want to finish 10th. I'm going to do everything I can to realize my goal. That would get me an internal gold medal. Maybe the external will be there."

Watts calls himself "an energy addict," someone who feeds on multiple layers of input and recognizes perfection "as a path, not a goal." He draws mental strength from reading, physical strength from karate and psychological strength from meditation. "I store everything in my floppy disk," he said. "It gets bigger every day."

He was drawn to skiing after his mother moved from Houston, where he was born, to Breckenridge, a small town in the Rockies about 90 minutes by car west of Denver. He was 9 years old then, and skiing was the natural thing to do in winter. By 1985, Watts was racing in national and North American events.

When he was a youngster, he fancied himself as another Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden. "I did what he did," Watts said. "He was technical perfection, stone-faced, meticulous in everything he did." Later, he would emulate Marc Girardelli, the 1985 and 1986 world champion. In time, he found that watching other skiiers, especially the champions, helped more than working with a coach.

"It's like stepping outside of myself," he said. "It's a handy tool. I have watched enough miles of tapes that I can imagine something and come very close to doing it."

But it is only now that the whole package — the watching, the listening, the reading — will get its ultimate test. The World Cup season begins Nov. 27 in Sestriere, Italy. It will be Watts's first extended experience among the best, including Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, the current world champion.

Watts has no unrealistic expectations. Skiing is too capricious for that, with winds and course conditions — and the mental and physical capabilities of each competitor — changing every day. The one constant may be that Europeans will prevail. Only Phil Mahre, the World Cup overall champion from 1981 to 1983, has broken their domination in the last 20 years.

For now, Watts said, the idea is to ski up to his own potential and see how far that takes him. There are those, like George Capaul, the coach of the American men's slalom and giant slalom racers, who believe Watts will more than endure.

"He's competitive and physically strong," Capaul said. "He's also confident. . . . I think he can ski with the best."

A breakthrough for the Americans? Another Mahre? The concept amuses Watts.

"I totally missed the Mahre era," he said. "That's good. I don't want to be drawn into any comparison. For now, I'm just concerned with bettering myself every year. But I like that kind of pressure. It makes me ski faster."

The New York Times College Top 20

Computer ranking based on games through Nov. 14

Week	Team	Last Ranking	Record	Avg. Margin of Victory	Rating	*'OPPONENTS' PERFORMANCES Record	Avg. Margin of Victory
1	Florida St.	2	9-1-0	30.1	1.000	26-13-2	9.3
2	Miami, Fla.	1	8-0-0	30.4	.979	20-22-0	−2.5
3	Auburn	7	8-1-1	17.2	.970	31-15-0	13.1
4	Nebraska	4	9-0-0	31.4	.966	17-19-0	−2.6
5	Oklahoma	3	10-0-0	38.7	.965	19-27-0	−3.8
6	Notre Dame	10	8-1-0	19.0	.951	26-18-1	4.0
6	Syracuse	5	10-0-0	20.9	.951	24-22-0	−0.4
8	U.C.L.A.	8	9-1-0	23.1	.932	20-21-2	−0.1
9	Louisiana St.	6	8-1-1	15.9	.906	26-18-0	5.0
10	South Carolina	13	7-2-0	23.1	.902	22-18-0	0.8
11	Michigan St.	16	7-2-1	8.4	.894	26-18-3	5.1
12	Clemson	13	9-1-0	14.5	.869	25-19-0	2.4
13	Georgia	9	7-3-0	9.0	.841	26-13-2	13.2
14	Alabama	10	7-3-0	6.9	.834	26-12-2	7.6
15	Texas A&M	19	7-2-0	10.6	.833	23-18-0	−2.4
16	Michigan	17	7-3-0	15.8	.814	26-20-2	1.6
17	Indiana	12	7-3-0	2.9	.804	30-13-4	7.9
18	Pittsburgh	20	7-3-0	6.6	.801	27-16-0	4.1
19	Penn St.	15	7-3-0	6.6	.791	29-14-0	5.5
20	Oklahoma St.	18	8-2-0	14.4	.784	23-19-1	3.5

The New York Times's computer football ranking is based on analysis of each team's record, looking at who won a game, by what margin and against what quality of opposition. The quality of an opponent is calculated by examining its record against other foes. The Times's computer model collapses runaway scores and takes note of a home field advantage. As the season progresses, results in most recent games count for more than results in early games, so that the ranking is up to date.

The top-ranked team is assigned a rating of 1.000; the ratings of other teams are percentages of that figure. Thus this week's rankings indicate that while there is a almost no difference between Nebraska and Oklahoma, the fourth and fifth ranked teams, there is a larger difference Florida State and Miami, Florida, the teams ranked first and second.

***The opponents' win-loss record and average margin of victory shows how a particular team's opponents did in all their games before they played against that particular team.**

Football Ratings

Writers' Poll

The top 20 teams in The Associated Press's college football poll of sportswriters and broadcasters, with first-place votes in parentheses, season record, total points, and previous ranking. Points based on 20 for first place, 19 for second, etc.

1, Nebraska (32)	9-0-0	1,164	2
2, Oklahoma (20)	10-0-0	1,128	1
3, Miami, Fla (8)	8-0-0	1,101	3
4, Florida State	9-1-0	1,025	4
5, U.C.L.A.	9-1-0	958	5
6, Syracuse	10-0-0	894	6
7, Notre Dame	8-1-0	834	7
8, Clemson	9-1-0	714	9
9, L.S.U.	8-1-1	697	10
10, Auburn	8-1-1	689	12
11, Michigan State	7-2-1	611	13
12, South Carolina	7-2-0	530	14
13, Oklahoma State	8-2-0	405	17
14, Georgia	7-3-0	371	8
15, Tennessee	7-2-1	332	18
16, Texas A&M	7-2-0	319	19
17, Alabama	7-3-0	220	11
18, Iowa	8-3-0	130	—
19, Pitt	7-3-0	103	—
20, Indiana	7-3-0	81	16

Others receiving votes: Southern California 80, Wyoming 49, Penn State 43, San Jose State 38, Michigan 33, Florida 20, Eastern Michigan 16, Air Force 6, Arkansas 6, Arizona State 3.

Soccer

N.C.A.A. Division I

PLAYOFFS

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL

Championship

Harvard 1, Connecticut 0 (2 overtimes).

NEW YORK REGIONAL

Championship
Saturday, Nov. 21

Hartwick, 10-4-4, at Adelphi, 13-3-2.

WEST

First Round

Nevada-Las Vegas 1, San Francisco 0.
U.C.L.A. 1, Fresno St. 0.

Championship
Sunday, Nov. 22

U.C.L.A., 13-6-1, vs. Nevada-Las Vegas 14-5-0.

MIDWEST

First Round

San Diego St. 2, St. Louis 1.

Championship
Sunday, Nov. 22

S.M.U., 13-3-3, vs. San Diego St., 17-5-0.

GREAT LAKES

First Round

Clemson 2, Evansville 1.

Championship
Sunday, Nov. 22

Indiana, 18-2-0, vs. Clemson, 14-5-0.

MID-ATLANTIC

Championship
Saturday, Nov. 21

Seton Hall, 14-3-3, at Rutgers, 17-3-2.

SOUTH

First Round

South Carolina 1, N. Carolina St. 0 (overtime).
North Carolina 2, Duke 0.

Championship
Sunday, Nov. 22

South Carolina, 16-1-3, vs. North Carolina, 18-4-0.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

First Round

Virginia 2, George Mason 0.
Loyola, Md. 1, William & Mary 0.

Championship
Sunday, Nov. 22

Virginia, 17-2-2, vs. Loyola, Md., 16-3-2.

N.B.A. Notebook

Sparrow Fitting In With Bulls

By ROY S. JOHNSON

Players who have been traded often speak of the difficulty in making the transition from one team to another, especially in the midst of a season.

There is a new coaching philosophy to learn, new teammates to become accustomed to and a new city in which the player must transplant himself and, perhaps, his family.

The degree of that difficulty is determined, in part, by the relative status of the two teams involved.

By that measure, it is no surprise that Rory Sparrow is having little trouble assimilating with his new team, the Chicago Bulls, who have a 4-1 record.

"It hasn't been tough at all," the former Knick guard said from a Chicago hotel. "We have a lot of young players who fit in and do their jobs and with Michael Jordan, well, he makes any transition easier."

Sparrow, who was a Knick for more than five seasons, said last Wednesday's trade was not a surprise, but it still created a torrent of emotions.

"You always have feelings of rejection," he said.

Despite the team's current woes, Sparrow said the Knicks would ultimately be better this season than they've been for some time.

"I think they're gonna win 30 to 35 games," he said. "There's a new attitude and the system gets better as time goes on. The players have to catch up to it; it has to become second nature. And some of the guys who've been maligned will play an integral part in that. Trent Tucker, Billy Cartwright and Kenny Walker, in the end they will all be big factors."

Sparrow said that those who say that Rick Pitino is simply coaching college basketball in the pros are right, and so is Pitino.

"He trying to revolutionize pro sports to include college-based philosophies," Sparrow said. "All he's trying to do is create havoc, so that the other team can't play the way it practices.

"They have to play instinctive basketball, which they haven't practiced. That gives the Knicks a chance to win every night because they've practiced that style."

Broadening Horizons

Job Wanted: radio or television sports commentary.

Experience: about 40 games as a radio color commentator for the Nets, and seven years as a professional basketball player.

What goes through a player's mind when, in an effort to find his first job after years of playing in the pros, he finds he can capsulize his experiences into a single sentence?

For Mike O'Koren, the answer was difficult, yet enlightening. And it convinced him that he was doing the right thing: retiring from the N.B.A.

"It's not easy when you start writing things down and realize that that's all there is," O'Koren said recently from his home in Washington Township, N.J.

"You do one thing all your life and now you hope you're prepared for something else. But I had had enough of basketball. Seven years was a good run for anybody, I guess, except Kareem," he said referring to Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Lakers' center.

The 29-year-old former Net forward said the realization that it was time to move on with his life emerged eight months ago when he was, at his own request, waived by the Washington Bullets after playing in only 15 games.

Last summer, O'Koren decided to pursue a broadcasting career, something he had dabbled in twice while recuperating from an injury.

O'Koren isn't the only player for whom this season is their first in many years away from basketball. Julius Erving, most notably, has immersed himself into his company, The Erving Group, and the new challenges of being an entrepreneur.

Other veterans who are suddenly coping with life without the N.B.A. include Mark Olberding, Ray Williams, George Gervin, Greg Ballard, Kenny Carr, Dan Roundfield and, for the moment at least, Albert King.

Yet O'Koren's decision was stalled when he received a surprise call from the Boston Celtics, who invited him to training camp and fully expected that he would be a contributing member of the team. That changed with the emergence of Mark Acres, a rookie forward who played in Europe last season.

But rather than waive O'Koren, the Celtics sold his contract to the Nets, who were desperate for help because of several injuries.

Both the player and the Nets blame a breakdown in communication for what happened next, the team's sudden release of O'Koren when he did not immediately report to the team.

O'Koren said it wasn't a negotiating ploy on the part of his agent, David Falk of ProServ, as it originally appeared.

"Mike was concerned about what his role would be," Falk said. "He wanted to evaluate his options because there was a good chance he'd retire. After so many years, you don't look at the N.B.A. as such a dream anymore. You look at it as a business. We just wanted a frank appraisal of the Nets' commitment."

But O'Koren's decision was made for him when the Nets waived him 24 hours after obtaining him from the Celtics.

"It was all a misunderstanding," O'Koren said. "Everything's been worked out. I just want to move on."

Sikma's Perfect Target

Jack Sikma of the Milwaukee Bucks has made all 34 of his free throws this season. . . . Danny Ainge on Chuck Person: "He's the closest thing to Larry Bird of any forward in the league." . . . Has David Robinson got drawing power? With the recently signed ensign in the stands last week, the Spurs drew 14,172 fans, compared with an average of 8,009 last season. Imagine how they'll do when he plays.

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N.F.L.

Standings

LAST NIGHT'S GAME

Chicago at Denver.

SUNDAY'S GAMES

Jets 16, Kansas City 9.
Giants 20, Philadelphia 17.
Cincinnati 16, Atlanta 10.
Cleveland 27, Buffalo 21.
Dallas 23, New England 17 (overtime).
Houston 23, Pittsburgh 3.
Indianapolis 40, Miami 21.
L.A. Rams 27, St. Louis 24.
New Orleans 26, San Francisco 24.
Minnesota 27, Tampa Bay 17.
San Diego 16, L.A. Raiders 14.
Seattle 24, Green Bay 13.
Washington 20, Detroit 13.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	Points For	Points Agt.
Jets	5	4	0	.556	211	186
Indianapolis	5	4	0	.556	193	140
Buffalo	4	5	0	.444	164	224
Miami	4	5	0	.444	244	211
New England	4	5	0	.444	166	191

Central Division

Cleveland	6	3	0	.667	238	131
Houston	6	3	0	.667	223	183
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	.556	177	195
Cincinnati	3	6	0	.333	154	186

Western Division

San Diego	8	1	0	.889	192	155
Seattle	6	3	0	.667	232	178
Denver	4	3	1	.563	198	160
L.A. Raiders	3	6	0	.333	183	185
Kansas City	1	8	0	.111	142	265

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	Points For	Points Agt.
Washington	7	2	0	.778	224	152
Dallas	5	4	0	.556	208	202
Philadelphia	4	5	0	.444	199	233
Giants	3	6	0	.333	160	202
St. Louis	3	6	0	.333	206	235

Central Division

Chicago	7	1	0	.875	217	129
Minnesota	5	4	0	.556	193	197
Tampa Bay	4	5	0	.444	209	182
Green Bay	3	5	1	.375	160	188
Detroit	2	7	0	.222	159	250

Western Division

San Francisco	7	2	0	.778	250	200
New Orleans	6	3	0	.667	237	161
Atlanta	2	7	0	.222	130	270
L.A. Rams	2	7	0	.222	153	218

(Last night's game not included.)

NEXT SUNDAY'S GAMES

Buffalo at Jets, 1 P.M.
Giants at New Orleans, 4 P.M.
Atlanta at Minnesota, 1 P.M.
Cleveland at Houston, 1 P.M.
Denver at L.A. Raiders, 4 P.M.
Detroit at Chicago, 1 P.M.
Green Bay at Kansas City, 1 P.M.
Indianapolis at New England, 1 P.M.
Miami at Dallas, 8 P.M.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, 1 P.M.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, 1 P.M.
San Diego at Seattle, 4 P.M.
San Francisco at Tampa Bay, 1 P.M.

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT'S GAME

L.A. Rams at Washington, 9 P.M.

N.B.A.

Standings

SUNDAY NIGHT'S GAMES

Washington 113, Nets 109.
Boston 103, Indiana 98.
Houston 108, Seattle 106.
Los Angeles Lakers 147, San Antonio 130.
Milwaukee 112, Atlanta 103.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	6	0	1.000	-
Washington	2	3	.400	3½
Philadelphia	1	3	.250	4
Knicks	1	5	.167	5
Nets	0	4	.000	5

Central Division

Chicago	4	1	.800	-
Atlanta	4	2	.667	½
Milwaukee	4	2	.667	½
Detroit	3	2	.600	1
Indiana	3	3	.500	1½
Cleveland	1	4	.200	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	5	1	.833	-
Denver	4	1	.800	½
Dallas	3	3	.500	2
Utah	3	3	.500	2
Sacramento	2	3	.400	2½
San Antonio	2	4	.333	3

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	6	0	1.000	-
L.A. Clippers	2	3	.400	3½
Portland	2	3	.400	3½
Phoenix	2	4	.333	4
Seattle	2	4	.333	4
Golden State	1	5	.167	5

TONIGHT'S GAMES

Houston at Nets, 7:30 P.M.
Boston at Cleveland.
Denver at Utah.
Golden State at Milwaukee.
Indiana at Sacramento.
Los Angeles Clippers at San Antonio.
Portland at Los Angeles Lakers.
Washington at Chicago.

TOMORROW NIGHT'S GAMES

Knicks at Boston, 7:30 P.M.
Chicago at Washington.
Golden State at Atlanta.
Indiana at Denver.
Los Angeles Clippers at Dallas.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Portland at Seattle.
Utah at Phoenix.

N.B.A. Leaders

SCORING

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Jordan, Chicago	5	60	48	169	33.8
Bird, Boston	6	72	40	191	31.8
Barkley, Phila.	4	43	26	115	28.8
M.Malone, Wash.	5	39	60	138	27.6
Vandeweghe, Port.	5	51	30	138	27.6
English, Denver	5	57	22	136	27.2
Theus, Sacramento	5	46	40	132	26.4
Malone, Utah	6	59	40	158	26.3
Floyd, Golden State	6	51	53	155	25.8
Davis, Phoenix	6	59	36	154	25.7
Aguirre, Dallas	6	58	32	150	25.0
Ellis, Seattle	6	63	17	148	24.7
Wilkins, Atlanta	6	51	38	142	23.7
Cummings, Milw.	6	57	19	133	22.2
Drexler, Portland	5	41	27	110	22.0
Thorpe, Sac.	5	41	28	110	22.0
Ainge, Boston	6	53	12	130	21.7
Johnson, L.A.Lakers	6	47	32	127	21.2
Worthy, L.A.Lakers	6	54	19	127	21.2
Ewing, Knicks	6	50	26	126	21.0

N.H.L.

Standings

LAST NIGHT'S GAME

Hartford at Montreal.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S GAMES

Rangers 6, Winnipeg 4.
Buffalo 5, Toronto 4.
Calgary 8, Vancouver 4.
Chicago 5, Edmonton 4.

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Islanders	12	4	1	25	77	52
Devils	10	5	2	22	62	52
Pittsburgh	7	8	3	17	63	66
Washington	8	8	1	17	56	51
Rangers	5	11	3	13	73	81
Philadelphia	5	11	3	13	49	75

Adams Division

Montreal	11	5	4	26	74	56
Quebec	9	7	1	19	74	64
Boston	9	7	2	20	67	64
Buffalo	8	6	4	20	69	70
Hartford	5	8	3	13	43	55

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Chicago	8	8	2	18	77	78
Toronto	9	8	0	18	76	66
Detroit	7	7	2	16	54	57
Minnesota	6	9	3	15	61	70
St Louis	5	10	1	11	56	61

Smythe Division

Edmonton	10	6	2	22	86	67
Calgary	9	7	2	20	81	75
Winnipeg	9	7	1	19	59	60
Vancouver	5	10	2	12	61	72
Los Angeles	5	10	2	12	56	79

(Last night's game not included.)

TONIGHT'S GAMES

Los Angeles at Islanders, 8:05 P.M.
Boston at Calgary.
Detroit at Washington.
Pittsburgh at Vancouver.

N.H.L. Leaders

SCORING

	G	A	Pts	Pim
Gretzky, Edmonton	14	32	46	6
Savard, Chicago	13	29	42	12
Goulet, Quebec	13	25	38	2
P. Stastny, Quebec	17	18	35	8
Lemieux, Pittsburgh	16	14	30	20
Messier, Edmonton	12	16	28	12
Hawerchuk, Winnipeg	8	20	28	12
Wilson, Chicago	8	19	27	18
Poddubny, Rangers	13	13	26	20
Naslund, Montreal	6	20	26	4
Tanti, Vancouver	9	16	25	18
Carson, Los Angeles	12	12	24	9
Dionne, Rangers	12	12	24	20
Bullard, Calgary	10	14	24	17
Lafontaine, Islanders	15	8	23	6
Anderson, Edmonton	13	10	23	18
Ciccarelli, Minnesota	10	13	23	10
Kurri, Edmonton	10	13	23	8
Robitaille, Los Angeles	7	16	23	26

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The Speaker of State

Diplomacy abhors a vacuum, which is just what the Reagan Administration has left concerning Central America — and just why there's such a hollow ring to its complaints about freelance diplomacy by Speaker of the House Jim Wright. Diplomatic involvement by members of Congress raises truly troubling questions. But in this case, the Administration asked for it.

After years of insisting on a military solution in Nicaragua, President Reagan and his Latin advisers are faced with a regional groundswell for ceasefires and reconciliation. That puts them in a quandary of their own making. They can't say they oppose peace; yet they don't want anyone important in Washington to give it a helping hand.

The Speaker met last week with Nicaragua's Sandinista President, Daniel Ortega, and Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, and apparently helped work out an 11-point cease-fire proposal. That prompted a senior Administration official to sputter to The Washington Post: "Unbelievable melodrama ... [an] exercise in guerrilla theater ... a serious setback." The sputtering continued yesterday when Mr. Wright failed to placate an irate President.

There's a serious point inside these hysterics. Speaker Wright, a Democrat, isn't a diplomat; he can't speak for the White House or State Department, charged with conducting foreign policy. Those inclined to cheer such trespass need to ponder how they might feel if roles were reversed and a conservative lawmaker tried to undermine State Department policy in say, Mozambique, by entering into private negotiations with a right-wing insurgency. But objections to trespassing into foreign policy would carry greater weight if, even now, there were a sensible policy to trespass on.

In his Saturday radio talk, Mr. Reagan continued to suggest that the United States had no role in "a Nicaraguan conflict that should be resolved by Nicaraguans," which is worse than nonsense — it's insulting nonsense.

For seven years the Reagan Administration has been engaged in an undeclared war against leftist Nicaragua. The C.I.A. recruited, trained and armed a rebel army. American operatives planted mines in Nicaraguan harbors. A Marine colonel working in the White House basement orchestrated air drops into Nicaragua, and funneled money to contras, including profits from illicit arms sales to Iran.

•

Now, in spite of all that relentless resistance to diplomacy, the peace plan pressed by President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica seems to be moving forward. Yet all the Administration can muster is grudging talk of fatal flaws — and intemperate assaults on the Speaker.

It would be better all around if the Speaker, who is not shy about claiming co-equal authority in foreign affairs, could leave Latin American policy to the executive branch. It would be still better if the executive branch had one that is realistic. As it is, Mr. Reagain risks being outmarched by events. Even Honduras, for all its dependence on U.S. aid, seems ready to talk with Managua about closing contra camps. If the Administration's aim is to strike the best possible deal for the rebels, it needs to fill the policy vacuum — or someone else will.

Put More Teeth in Parole

There's nothing wrong with parole that adding teeth won't solve. For the last year and a half, New York has tried tougher enforcement. It works, handsomely, but needs to be made tougher still.

In theory, a prisoner released on parole is closely supervised and will be thrown back in prison if he violates the conditions of parole. But the public and many ex-cons regard supervision of parolees with cynicism. Parole officers' caseloads are heavy; supervision degenerates over time. Parolees perceive release as freedom, not as supervised release. One in ten absconds.

The Absconder Task Force was established in December 1985 to remedy these flaws. The force apprehends dangerous fugitive parole violators and returns them to state prisons. It consists of 28 officers, half New York City cops and half members of the State Division of Parole.

Each task force team, made up of one parole officer and one cop, is assigned to apprehend 100 absconders. The team visits the fugitive's last known address, interviews neighbors, friends and family and uses surveillance.

The task force has participated in apprehending about 80 dangerous parole-violating felons a month from the city's streets — more than twice the previous average. The Police Department believes that each such fugitive felon might have committed dozens more crimes had he not been sent back to prison. Clearly, the task force idea works.

It could work still better. Targeting and arresting absconders would be a lot more effective if a case were turned over to the task force as soon as a parolee's supervisor issued an arrest warrant. Present practice, however, is to wait three months. Why wait? The fugitive may be committing crimes while his trail grows cold. Also, the task force operates Monday through Friday. Doubling the force would permit tracking fugitives as soon as a warrant is issued, seven days a week.

The idea behind the Absconder Task Force can be extended. Cops could team up with probation officers to apprehend people who violate sentencing conditions set by the court or the Probation Department. Cops could also join with correction officers to arrest those who fail to show up in court.

Commissioner Richard Koehler proposes authorizing correction officers to release and supervise selected jailed defendants awaiting trial. By giving its approval, the Legislature would encourage further forms of cooperative action between police and correction officers.

Having, and Sharing, It All

A woman who considers herself one pillar of a two-career-couple-with-kids finds herself fed up with the bleak image accorded this kind of family.

"I read too much about 'DINKS' — double-income no-kids couples," she says, "and successful bachelors who fear marriage, and once-gung-ho career women who have been won over to motherhood. And now, thanks to a new book by Shere Hite, there are married women supposedly miserable at their mates' inability to love.

"Families like mine are now supposed to be examples of how you can't have it all, stories in which Mom takes the kids to the sitter, gets on the bus to go to work and finds an article on sad-eyed children in day care. Times have changed since the days when few women worked and few couples divorced.

"Social policies haven't kept up. People talk wistfully about flextime or day care centers at their workplace, but most have to piece together their new-style lives. Yet one couple's frustration may be another's rich opportunity. I'm talking about the couples, happy to be married *and* to have children *and* to work. They remember that the point about having it all is sharing it all.

"It's not easy arriving at work already having done two loads of wash, packed lunch for one child while singing 'Down by the Station' to the other and then delivered the cat to the vet. This kind of sharing means taking care of discipline as well as bedtime reading, dealing with sick-child days as well as tooth-fairy duty. But the rewards are endless. Both parents know the satisfactions of nurturing and earning and achieving. Providing for a family is a lonely burden; running a household is tedious. When the task is shared, everyone gains.

"If sharing-it-all is still in the pioneering stage, its elements are seen across the country, and its joys too often ignored. The Time magazine article on Shere Hite's new book says 'Even if ... both men and women can succeed in playing all these roles, what then will they need each other for?'

"What for? For partnership, memories, intimacy, discoveries, hopes, love. That's what for — the same old song, really, with a new twist."

Topics of The Times

Smoking Out Smokers

During this week of the Great American Smokeout, countless smokers are taking a break from cigarettes that could be permanent. Look at what happened when New York City's Beth Israel Hospital imposed a smoking ban last spring.

On May 7, the 934-bed acute care hospital prohibited smoking by patients, visitors and staff. Only certain very ill patients, along with psychiatric and drug abuse cases, were exempted. Neither riot nor boycott ensued. Almost everyone complied. Even those who arrived smoking extinguished their cigarettes without a fuss. Furthermore, about 100 of Beth Israel's employees have quit cigarettes for good. Many more are attending smoking cessation programs.

The ban testifies to the power of positive reinforcement. That's what the smokeout is about: May what worked for hundreds there work for millions nationwide.

Open School Obligation

Parents in many communities find plenty of reason to complain about schools, but only those who make a point of getting involved deserve a hearing. And their numbers are dwindling as more and more parents work outside the home. In New York City this week, they have a chance to regain their grip on that crucial involvement: It's Open School Week, when parents are invited to visit schools and meet with teachers.

A recent survey for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company found that 55 percent of teachers polled felt "uneasy or reluctant" to approach parents to talk about their children. Similarly, 20 percent of parents felt awkward approaching teachers, particularly those of different social backgrounds.

To ease such anxieties, the United Federation of Teachers, which represents New York City's 62,000 teachers, has distributed a million booklets welcoming parents to Open School Week. Some of the advice they contain might seem obvious. Parents are encouraged to ask, for instance, about admission to high school, career counseling and job preparation.

That such advice now seems necessary testifies to the problem — and the need for all parents to think of Open School Week as an essential obligation, not an optional chore.

Letters

What the Market Needs Is a Fed It Can Trust

To the Editor:

Let there be no mistake: the principal event to which the stock market responds is the movement or expectations of movements in real interest rates. When the Federal Reserve Board, under Paul Volcker, tightened monetary policy in October 1979, the stock market tumbled. When the Fed reversed itself in mid-1982, the market began its long recovery.

In the last eight years, the Federal Reserve, from its obsession to fight inflation regardless of cause, interpreted strong economic growth as potentially inflationary and slow growth as disinflationary, and its policy reflected this Keynesian philosophy, tightening credit in strong growth and easing when it was weak. The market's response, therefore, was that good economic news was bad and bad news was good, declining from good news and rising with bad.

This policy may have merit if inflation is a serious threat to the economy, but inflation has been thoroughly weakened in the United States and in world markets by the oil glut and the competition of international trade and imports into the United States.

In periods of tight Federal Reserve policy, our interest rates rose substantially above those of our trading partners, strengthening the dollar against other world currencies and slowing our economic growth. The consequence was to cause our trade and budget deficits to worsen.

In 1985 and 1986, realizing that inflation was not serious, the Federal Reserve opted for faster economic growth with a substantial easing of credit, lowering the discount rate in several steps to 5 percent, pushing the prime rate to 7½ percent and the Federal funds rate below 6 percent. The economy staged a strong recovery, and the stock market soared.

The markets, therefore, interpreted the Fed's actions as being accommodative and predictable, and good news on the economy was again viewed as bullish for the markets. With strong economic growth and the gradual devaluation of the dollar, the budget and trade deficits showed signs of improving, the unemployment rate fell to 5.9 percent, and the stock markets reflected this optimism by rising to new heights.

But, true to its past misdirected views, the Fed envisioned the reappearance of the ugly head of inflation, not because of strong economic growth, but this time from the weaker dollar, and started a gradual tightening of credit through 1987, raising the discount rate to 5½ percent and, when Alan Greenspan took over the Fed chairmanship, to 6 percent, indicating there would have to be further increases.

Supporters of Mr. Greenspan praised this move, saying that he must show world finance ministers that he is in charge and is willing to fight inflation with the same determination as his predecessor. The prime rate rose to 9½ percent, and two New York banks raised their prime ½ percent more. Meanwhile, Representative Dan Rostenkowski urged higher taxes and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d stated that the dollar was about to continue its decline, prompting the Fed to "defend" the dollar by tightening credit further. The stage was set for the complete demoralization of the stock market, and the market crashed. The budget deficit had nothing to do with it. It was the expectations of further Fed tightening and fear of a recession; the markets saw no way out of this trap and sold off.

The rationale behind the Federal Reserve's tighter policy in 1987 was its fear of rising inflation from higher prices of imports caused by a declining dollar, not that there was something endemically inflationary within our economy. But, a weaker dollar is necessary to help reduce our trade deficit. That portion of a rise in the Consumer Price Index is a necessary one-time event that should be ignored by the Federal Reserve.

Lower real interest rates are needed to promote further economic growth and help reduce the budget and trade deficits. A predictable, steady and moderately accommodative Fed policy is essential to these goals, and this seems the message the markets are sending to the central bank.

The markets are enormous, global in scope and extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates; they will react violently to unfriendly policy changes. They have thus served notice on the Federal Reserve that it no longer enjoys its former independence and must submit to the market's needs. Therefore, the Fed should act quickly and decisively to calm and reassure the markets by announcing an immediate cut in the discount rate a full percentage point to 5 percent and that henceforth a steady, predictable and moderately accommodative monetary policy will be followed.

LOUIS MANZELL
Adjunct Professor of Economics
Monmouth College
West Long Branch, N.J., Oct. 30, 1987

Why Fulton Achieved Steamboat Success

To the Editor:

As a champion of Robert Fulton, I am delighted that you are keeping alive the almost-200-year-old controversy about who invented the steamboat (Op-Ed, Aug. 15, and letters, Sept. 10, and Oct. 16). Granted John Fitch and James Rumsey achieved some success, but neither they nor their partners could match Fulton. They said they lacked the necessary money. What they lacked was creative genius and technical expertise.

It remained for Robert Fulton to build the first reliable steamboat — a 74-foot side-wheeler, which he demonstrated on the Seine before cheering Parisians in August 1803. The boat in which he made the flawless trip from New York to Albany and back in 1807 was essentially the same design, enlarged to 146 feet. The fleet of steamboats that followed made the United States the envy of all the world.

Fulton succeeded where others failed because he had the vision to apply theory to design. His rivals included at least three Frenchmen, two Englishmen and six Americans, but he alone understood that research conducted in England in the 1790's on the velocities and resistances of solids moved through water could be used to design a boat that maximized the efficiency of steam.

Instead of tinkering with large, expensive models, Fulton, an artist by training, did his trial and error on paper, a novel idea in those days. He also used the best materials and hired the best artisans. In pursuit of excellence, he oversaw every detail and developed improvements. When he launched his boats, they worked.

To have established the world's first steamboat line was a signal accomplishment. It placed the United States at the forefront of the industrial revolution. Equally far-reaching was Fulton's invention of a new way of inventing. His ability to fuse vision, experimental research and practical know-how became the model of, and remains the key to, American technological genius.

CYNTHIA PHILIP
New York, Oct. 29, 1987

Moscow Was Caught Between Cuba and U.S.

To the Editor:

As a former Cuban deputy chief of protocol and director of Radio Havana in 1961, I can confirm Daniel Ellsberg's version of the 1962 missile crisis and Soviet acceptance of American terms as "Cuban roulette" (Op-Ed, Oct. 31). That crisis helped dispel my last qualms about leaving Cuba and defecting to the United States.

However, Mr. Ellsberg seems not to appreciate fully Fidel Castro's deep concern with Cuban sovereignty. Cubans had been fighting for complete independence from Spain since 1809. After 10 years of war (1868-78) and the failure of attempts at self-government, Cubans went to war again in 1895, only to see their efforts manipulated and thwarted by Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. While disapproving of any reckless gambling with people's lives, one must still understand Mr. Castro's courage in the face of Soviet capitulation.

ADRIAN G. MONTORO
Stony Brook, L.I., Nov. 5, 1987

How Many in Babylon?

To the Editor:

You say in your report on Iraqi Government efforts to restore Babylon that the capital city of ancient Babylonia covered nearly eight square miles and had a population of one million (news story, Sept. 27). One million is sensational, but too high.

Herodotus said Babylon was populated by bringing 50,000 women there to become wives. Assuming a husband and three surviving children for each, that would produce a population of 250,000. The figure is a round one, but 200,000 is possible.

That would involve a high density. Thebes in Egypt, with the same area, made a very accurate census in 1157 B.C., the height of its power, by counting everyone who came to eat a free meal at a banquet ordered by Pharaoh Ramses III; 106,181 came.

So Babylon may have had a population of 200,000, but probably not more than that.

TERTIUS CHANDLER
Berkeley, Calif., Oct. 30, 1987

The writer is the author of "4,000 Years of Urban Growth."

For Ukrainian Church, A Political Fate

To the Editor:

Your article on the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Ukraine (Oct. 13) is intelligent and thoughtful, the more noteworthy as one of only a handful to appear in the Western press on what you describe as "the largest underground church in the officially atheist Soviet Union."

Readers should know that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was also destroyed by Stalin, through the murder and deportation of tens of its bishops, hundreds of its priests and thousands of its lay activists in the early 1930's. While all Orthodox groups were persecuted, only the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox were selected for total destruction. Thus, Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox are permitted to worship only in the Russian Orthodox Church, which has long served as an instrument of Russification.

FRANK E. SYSYN
Assoc. Director, Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 29, 1987

Texas Supreme Court Gave Texaco Fair and Equal Treatment

To the Editor:

Your Nov. 5 editorial calls the Texas Supreme Court's denial of Texaco's application for a writ of error "a contempt by a court" — an assault on "federalism and fairness." You treat this judicial act as betraying the trust in the Texas courts expressed last spring by the United States Supreme Court and as denying Texaco its "day in court." Those conclusions are untenable.

When the United States Supreme Court unanimously rejected Texaco's Federal challenge to the Texas rules on securing judgments pending appeal, it expressed its faith that Texaco could fully and fairly press that claim in the Texas courts themselves. When a Texas court of appeals was promptly convened in Houston to begin that very process, proceedings were immediately stayed by Texaco's application to a Federal bankruptcy court. The Texas courts remain open to hear Texaco's complaints about the state's security provisions, if Texaco stays around long enough to litigate them.

The Texas courts have likewise been attentive to all of Texaco's complaints about the underlying $10.3 billion judgment awarded to Pennzoil. The Court of Appeals in Houston considered an entire shelf of Texaco briefs and heard four hours of oral argument. After issuing a 162-page opinion upholding the Pennzoil judgment, that same tribunal reviewed hundreds of additional pages of briefs on Texaco's unsuccessful supplementary motions and application for rehearing.

The Texas Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction of Texaco's appeal and, after reviewing the entire trial record and reading more than 1,000 pages of briefs, that court upheld the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the ground that it reached the correct result and contained "no reversible error." Under Texas law, that is in every sense a decision on the merits of the appeal. That the Texas Supreme Court was not persuaded of any error says more about the merits of Texaco's case than about the quality of Texas justice.

Texaco's attacks on the impartiality of the trial court judge received an even more thorough hearing. Those charges were rejected not only by the Court of Appeals and the Texas Supreme Court, but also by a Texas tribunal appointed to review those charges, by a Delaware chancery court and by a Federal district judge in White Plains, N.Y. For you to say — after being reminded of this extensive judicial review — that the Texas courts did not give Texaco "the time of day" is more than a little misleading.

The Texas Supreme Court took several months to consider the record and hundreds of pages of Texaco briefs; very few appellate courts would allow briefing of such magnitude. All the Texas Supreme Court really denied Texaco was the opportunity to repeat the same claims in an additional oral argument. Neither the Constitution nor general notions of fairness and equity entitle Texaco to yet another appearance before a Texas court. Due process of law is not the same thing as interminable process of law.

SIMON H. RIFKIND
LAURENCE H. TRIBE
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 5, 1987

The writers are lawyers for Pennzoil.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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